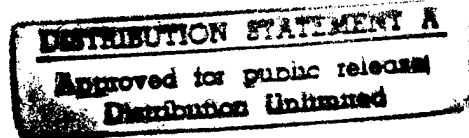


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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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24 January 1983

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 382

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KENYA WEATHERS 1982 POLITICAL ECONOMIC TESTS

OW030820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 3 Jan 83

["Roundup: An Eventful Year for Kenya"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Nairobi, 2 Jan (XINHUA)--Nineteen hundred eighty two was an eventful year for Kenya as the political stability it had long enjoyed was under tests.

Kenya entered into 1982 after having experienced financial and economic difficulties. With an overall deficit of 1,832 million shillings, people were anxious and wondered what had gone wrong and what would be a way out. Against such a mood of uneasiness, President Danial Arap Moi announced a major cabinet reshuffle last February. This was regarded here as a step to concentrate power to stabilize the political situation and to deal with the urgent financial and economic issues.

Meanwhile, former vice-president and leading figure of the Luo Tribe Oginda Odinga became more and more outspoken against the government since last February. For this he was repeatedly condemned by President Moi and some cabinet ministers. He was expelled from the ruling Kenya African National Union on May 20 soon after his return from London, where he reportedly tried to form an opposition party. Later, his passport was impounded on July 23.

Then came the student riots last May. At the same time, anti-government leaflets such as the PAMBANA (STRUGGLE), organ of the December 12th Movement, were discovered time and again by police authorities among so-called radicals and intellectuals.

As a precautionary measures against the forming of any opposition party, the National Assembly adopted constitutional amendments on June 9, turning Kenya from a de facto to de jure one party state. Press reports here also had it that political detentions were practiced against and George Githii, the influential editor-in-chief of THE STANDARD of Kenya, was dismissed a day after his editorial against political persecution appeared on July 20.

The above-mentioned situation led to the military coup launched by the air force on August 1. Although it was crushed within half a day, it was apparently an organized coup with nearly all air force officers and men taking part. It

has caused a loss of 1.2 billion shillings in the looting, and an incalculable damage to the country's international prestige. As two air force rebel leaders and some other dissident politicians and intellectuals have reportedly fled to Tanzania and Uganda, Kenya's relations with the two neighbouring nations have rapidly deteriorated.

In the past five months since the abortive coup, the air force was disbanded, the University of Nairobi was dissolved, the police commissioner and chief of the crack force "general service unit" were sacked and reportedly detained, and some 700 of the 2,000 arrested former air force men were court martialled and sentenced. Meanwhile, Odinga was put under house arrest on November 9 and his son was arrested on August 11 and charged with treason on September 22. However, as a weekly review put it, "dozens of questions remain unanswered about the events of August first. Who did that, with whom and for whom? Those are the questions the public still ask, and because answers are not readily available--an air of uncertainty hangs over the political system."

But, the Moi government has by and large managed to control the situation after all. The fact that the coup was crushed so soon and the business activities in Nairobi returned to normal so quickly were convincing evidence. The government seems to have the backing of the army, and the people having suffered so much from the looting are extremely disgusted with any idea of a military coup and are really yearning for peace and stability.

Despite further deterioration of the financial and economic situation in the past year which has led to a new 15 percent devaluation of the shilling, bumper harvests in food crops and cash crops in two successive years are important stabilizing factors. The government is at present negotiating with major western aid-donors for further assistance in terms of hundreds of millions of shillings. In the coming year, the Moi government will continue its efforts to tide over its political and economic difficulties.

CSO: 4000/45

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEBANON-ISRAEL TALKS FAIL TO AGREE ON AGENDA

OW071351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1152 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Beirut, 6 Jan (XINHUA)--The Lebanese-Israel-U.S. negotiators again failed to reach an agreement on the agenda during their fourth round of talks in the Israeli town of Giryat Shemona today.

A statement issued at the end of the session said the U.S. representative raised new ideas and the response from Lebanon and Israel indicated that there is room for discussion.

Head of the Lebanese delegation Antoine Fattal told reporters during the break of the session that the Lebanese stand on the first item on the agenda of the negotiations remained unchanged.

Lebanon insisted that the negotiations should concentrate solely on the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the country, while Israel wanted the normalization of relations with Lebanon to be put on the agenda.

Israeli authorities yesterday rejected a U.S. proposal the contents of which were not formally disclosed.

Sources said that the U.S. proposal embodied the two formulas for an agenda put forward by Lebanon and Israel with the understanding that no commitment would be placed on both sides.

The talks are held alternately in Israel and Lebanon with the next session at the Beirut suburb of Khaldah next Monday.

CSO: 4000/45

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EEC'S THORN ENDS 2-DAY VISIT TO MEXICO

OW081830 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Jan (XINHUA)--President of the European Economic Community (EEC) Commission Gaston Thorn today ended his two-day visit to Mexico to promote the development of EEC-Mexico economic relations.

During his stay here, Thorn discussed with Mexican leaders international political and economic problems, north-south relations and EEC-Mexico relations.

Relations between the EEC and Mexico as well as other Latin American countries reportedly deteriorated because the community backed Britain and imposed economic sanctions against Argentina during the Malvinas (Falkland) war last year.

Speaking at a banquet for Thorn yesterday, Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda said frankly that Latin America was annoyed at EEC's imposing economic sanctions against a country in this region.

Sepulveda said, "Attention must be paid to the nebulosity in the current development of our relations." Latin America has been affected by EEC's protectionist measures, he added.

Referring to the question of EEC's siding with Britain during the Malvinas (Falkland) war at a press conference, held after his meeting with President De La Madrid today, Thorn said, "We hope that the event will become history and never be repeated. The fact that we are here is an evidence of this desire."

Mexico-EEC trade is relatively active. In view of its huge deficit in the bilateral trade, however, Mexico demands that more Mexican products enter EEC's market.

CSO: 4000/45

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PALESTINIAN REPRESENTATIVE DELIVERS SPEECH

HK140257 Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Television speech by (Taibu Mahamud), head of the PLO office in Beijing, on the International Day of Support for the Palestinian People; in Arabic fading into recorded Mandarin translation]

[Text] I am very grateful for having this opportunity to speak to the friendly Chinese people, who all along have supported the just struggle of our Palestinian people. On this International Day of Support for the Palestinian People we would like to make a brief review of history so as to help our audience gain an insight into the origin of the Palestinian issue.

The Palestinian issue does not owe its origin to a conflict between two religions and between two nationalities, or, as the Israeli leaders claim, to the boundary dispute between neighboring countries. Rather, it is related to the situation of the Palestinians' territory having been occupied forcibly and the Palestinian people having been expelled from their homeland.

The Palestinian issue emerged in the late 19th century when the colonialists and the Zionists planned to drive the Jews in Europe to invade the Palestinians' territory. Like those European emigrants who invaded Africa in earlier years, Western colonialists were running amok in the world at that time, emigrating to Africa, Asia and Latin America and building colonies. Behind such camouflages as propagating civilization, culture, religion and so on, they exploited, oppressed and plundered the people of the three continents in the most cruel and inhuman way. Taking into account the strategic importance of a place and on the pretext of safeguarding the safety of their colonialist states, they occupied territories everywhere. At the same time, colonialism and the world Zionist movement turned the unfortunate and oppressed Jews in Europe into cannon fodder in invading our Palestine to fulfill their imperialist aggressive ambitions in the Arab region. Thus it can be seen that the Palestinian issue is in essence a reactionary colonialist and racist ideological trend which drove the Jews--then spreading all over the world--to quit where they had been living for years and move to Palestine and, in turn, force the Palestinian people to leave their homeland. According to Theodore Herzl, Chaim Weizmann and other heads of the world Zionist movement and world colonialists, the chief aim of Zionist aggression against Palestine was to build up a Jewish state as a colonialist

base of the Western world to protect their interests in the most important strategic zone in the Middle East. In order to fulfill this purpose, the world Zionist movement used all deceitful means to send about 50,000 Jews to Palestine from 1882 to 1917. Later, in 1917, the British Government made a declaration promising to build up a Jewish state in Palestine.

Perhaps some people may wonder how Britain could cede Palestine, a sovereign state, to the Zionists. Our interpretation is that this was exactly the logic of colonialism, which never believed in justice and morality or acknowledged others' just and legitimate rights, but only had faith in aggression, plunder and expansion.

After World War I, Palestine was reduced to the status of British-mandated territory. Later, in order to keep its promise to the Zionists--namely, to build up a state called Israel in Palestine--Britain opened the door for those immigrating invaders and crushed our people's resistance against this invasion. However, from the early 20th century to the end of the 1940's, we Palestinian people waged a persistent and indomitable struggle against the then strongest colonialist force with the most primitive tools and, ever since, have never given up our resistance against the invading enemy. Unfortunately, due to the very difficult conditions, the number of the immigrant invaders eventually reached 600,000, nearly half of the number of Palestinian residents.

On 29 November 1947 Britain, in collaboration with the United States--which became leader of the world colonialists after World War II--manipulated the UN General Assembly to push through the resolution to partition Palestine, setting up an Israeli state alongside a Palestinian state. This partition plan granted 54 percent of Palestinian territory to the colonialist immigrants. Nevertheless these invaders still were not satisfied with such a result. They carried out massacres and acts of aggression one after another. Examples were the massacres directed by present Israeli Premier Begin in (Dieryajing), (Jiabiya) and (Nahabi), in which thousands of people were killed. As a result, 81 percent of Palestinian territory was occupied. Later, during the 6-day war in 1967, the enemy even occupied all Palestinian territory under the pretext of extending Israel's safe border line. After that the Israeli leaders declared openly that the Palestinian people no longer existed. These Israeli leaders, together with the imperialists, began to call us refugees and expelled us to other Arab countries.

For a long time our people have asked for an end to aggression and fought to restore our rights. However, the imperialists supported the occupation by the Israeli Zionists with advanced military invading tools. They have provided the latter with all powerful means so that each Israeli can obtain \$1,000 worth of aid from the United States every year.

In 1965 the Palestinian people's revolution, aimed at restoring the expropriated rights and rehabilitating the Palestinian's independent state erupted. The Palestinian revolution attracted an extensive response from our people, who joined the revolutionary ranks and unhesitatingly sacrificed all they owned.

Peace-loving forces throughout the world--and first of all people's China--have supported our revolution through various effective means ranging from material aid and spiritual support to political action. Here we have to mention, with full sincerity and respect, the late Premier Zhou Enlai, who stood with us from the beginning of our armed struggle.

Challenged by the upsurging revolution of the Palestinian people and their reinforced role and influence within and outside their occupied land, the Israeli aggressors began to take various measures to crush the Palestinian revolution--trying to slander the revolution, destroy the Palestinian cause and thus realize their aggressive aim of expansion and migration. However, they have always failed, while our cause has progressed. Our struggle for the just goal of national liberation has become a problem placed before the whole world.

In order to strike blows against the revolution Israel, firmly backed by the United States, launched a savage aggressive war against the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples in the middle of this year. This war, which is still going on, has reached none of its expected targets despite the United States' all-out political, military, material and spiritual support.

We revolutionaries have strong willpower and the Palestinian people, within and outside their occupied territory, are determined to unite around the PLA headed by brother 'Arafat and wage the struggle against the Israeli aggressors to the end. On the other hand, in Lebanon, the scale of joint operations against the Israeli occupation is also expanding while the occupied territory is becoming a field where bloody battles are being fought against the aggressive troops and their running dogs.

At the very start the Israeli leaders dreamed of destroying the willpower and revolution of our people and wiping out our just cause by launching aggressive wars. However, the outcome of the war was contrary to their dream. It resulted in more and more serious economic and social problems in Israel, and more and more Israeli Jews are calling for restoration of the Palestinian people's autonomy and their legitimate national rights to build up their own independent state. The Israeli leaders, who are aggressive by nature, find themselves in an isolated position. This is because they have denied the just peace by carrying out massacres and other savage acts against the Lebanese and the Palestinian people with their criminal hands. The objects of their massacre were children, women and the elderly. This showed their impotence and their racist and fascist instinct.

We have encountered many difficulties in our struggle. However, we can overcome these difficulties and will only become more steadfast, more united and more revolutionary. The fact that our enemy's leaders are angry at the failure of their aggressive aims has made us more confident in building up our own independent state. In this field we have the revolutionary peoples who have defeated imperialism as our examples.

I would like to thank you once again for giving us the opportunity to speak to the friendly Chinese people. With sincerity and admiration we will recall from generation to generation the support that China has provided to us.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORT ON WARSAW PACT POLITICAL DECLARATION

OW071827 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1515 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Prague, 6 Jan (XINHUA)--The Warsaw Treaty Organization [WTO] today released here a "political declaration" adopted by its political consultative committee on 5 January.

The "declaration," signed by heads of state of the WTO members, criticizes the NATO's decision to deploy new U.S. intermediate-range missiles in western Europe as a "most serious danger." It holds that "an urgent task is to disapprove a new round of the nuclear arms race in Europe and seek to reduce and limit the arms race," and that "the best solution is to withdraw all intermediate-range nuclear weapons and tactical nuclear weapons from Europe." Therefore, the "declaration" puts forward proposals on holding talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and establishing non-nuclear zones in northern Europe, the Balkans and other European regions; and on reduction of Soviet and U.S. troops and armament in central Europe and organizing "supervision" of this step by representatives of both sides.

The "political declaration" points out: The WTO member states propose to the NATO member states to sign a "treaty of non-use of force and peaceful relations." The "core" of the treaty should be that the participating countries of the two military organizations "make a mutual commitment not to use nuclear or conventional weapons first and thus not to use any military force first against each other."

The "declaration" calls on the NATO member states to give a "constructive answer" to this proposal.

The Western press holds that the convening of the WTO summit shows the WTO's "extremely intense sense of crisis" regarding NATO's decision to deploy U.S. cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles in West Europe; that the proposal made by this meeting on signing a treaty of non-use of force between the WTO and NATO is "a peace offensive against Western European public opinion."

CSO: 4005/304

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EGYPTIAN FILM PRODUCER COMMENTS ON ISRAEL'S LEBANESE

OW220326 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 22 Dec 82

["Interview With Egyptian TV Film Producer on Israel's Crimes in Lebanon--
by XINHUA Correspondents Chen Peiming and Gu Zhenglong"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Cairo, 22 Dec (XINHUA)--On the screen before us is West Beirut--a city of death: Groaning in pain among ruins of shattered buildings is a little boy whose leg was broken by an Israeli bullet. Some old people are searching for their dead kinsfolks among piles of corpses. Lying among smouldering wood and bricks, a PLO soldier is gasping with difficulty, his body scarred with incendiary bomb burns. Only a faint gleam of light in his eyes shows some sign of life. A middle-aged woman, having lost five of her family members, is crying up to heaven on a rubble pile: "Where is justice on earth?" "What right have the aggressors got to slaughter the innocent so ruthlessly?" She is crying without tears, maybe long dried up from too much sorrow.

This scene shows the outcome of the Begin clique's "Galilee peace operation" against Lebanon last summer. The TV film vividly reproduces a massacre seldom seen in modern history. One of the makers of this 7-hour telefilm is noted Egyptian film star Nabia Lotfy.

She has followed her film career for more than 20 years during which she produced 70 films. But why did she go to Beirut to shoot this documentary film?

One evening, Lotfy received us in her nice apartment by the Nile.

"Lebanon is a piece of Arab territory," she said. "I am an Arab and cannot remain indifferent to the Beirut event."

"As an artist, I am an element of the people. I should reflect the intuitive knowledge of a nation, pay attention to everything taking place all around and assume the responsibility of educating and awakening others to heighten their vigilance against all evils in the world."

And so the middle-aged woman, shouldering the responsibility of the Arab people, went to West Beirut in August with two assistants.

"In Beirut," she recalled, "I saw no flowers, no smiling faces. But from the reflecting eyes of Palestinian fighters and the Lebanese people, I envisaged the day of victory. They are the proud heroes who deserve eulogy."

She continued: "I was aware that I might not come back if I went to Beirut. But once I arrived there, all my fears were gone because the people there had no sense of fear. There was only one thing in my mind--to expose the crimes of the aggressors."

The situation was perilous and conditions were difficult.

Lotfy and her party crossed the Israeli blockade line carrying with them heavy photographic equipment.

The Israeli troops had encircled West Beirut for over 2 months. They were trying to bring the PLO fighters and the Lebanese people into submission by using barbarous means--cutting the supply of water, electricity and food.

Lotfy and her party risked their lives and worked under bad conditions. When there was no electricity, they used dry batteries. With the help of the local people and working a dozen of days and nights, they recorded with cameras the heroic deeds of the PLO fighters and the Lebanese people as encircled by the enemy. They shot scenes of PLO leaders calmly deploying troops against the invaders, holding a news conference in the cellar and organizing thousands of PLO fighters to withdraw in good order.

Lotfy and her colleagues didn't stop shooting until the last batch of Palestinian fighters had evacuated by sea.

Praising Lotfy's efforts in exposing the crimes committed by Israeli aggressors in Beirut, a Lebanese magazine described her acts as "from film star to soldier against Israeli aggression." Her TV film has aroused the Arab people's bitter hatred for the enemy.

Chief editor of the Egyptian magazine AL-AHRAM IKTISADI (The Pyramid Economist) has said that "watching the film my heart was filled with rage from the very beginning. How can we remain indifferent when Israeli scoundrels are sucking the blood of the Arabs?"

Lotfy cheerfully told us: "The electric computer, one of the symbols of modern civilization in the world today, is said to be able to calculate everything, but it cannot calculate human mentality. A kind of spirit will appear when one is confident, and this is beyond the computer."

It was very late when we took leave. But not before we found out that our hostess cherished deep friendly feelings for the Chinese people. She showed us a lot of pictures she had carefully preserved, among which was a group photo showing the late Premier Zhou Enlai together with her and other people. The photo was taken in the winter of 1963 when the late premier, as head of a Chinese Government delegation, was paying an official visit

to Egypt and 13 other Asian and African countries. During the visit, Premier Zhou Enlai saw "Saladin," a historical film of Egypt, received the principal actors and actresses and had a picture taken with them including our hostess.

Lotfy said that she had always deeply treasured this precious picture. With us was a XINHUA correspondent who covered the visit of Premier Zhou Enlai to Egypt. She said cordially, "We are old friends. We knew each other long ago." She told us, "China is a big power that shows sympathy for the cause of the Arab people. We are very grateful for her. I hope that the mutual support between the Chinese and Arab peoples will be strengthened and their relations will be closer still."

CSO: 4000/41

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'SHIJIE ZHISHI' COMMENTS ON SOVIET BROADCASTING

HK160727 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 22, 16 Nov 82 pp 24-25

[Article by Shi Feng [2514 7364]: "Soviet Broadcasting"]

[Text] After the victory of the October revolution, the Soviet Union attached great importance to the development of broadcasting. In 1918, the Soviet Union promulgated decrees for the planned development of radio broadcasting and the wireless industry. In May 1922, the Moscow central broadcasting station began to broadcast. On the eve of the war of defense against Germany, the Soviet Union already had a considerable network of broadcasting and receiving stations throughout the country. Although it was seriously sabotaged during the war, it was swiftly restored and developed after the war. Up to the beginning of the 1970's, there were around 500 broadcasting stations in the whole country, increasing by 200 percent over 1960.

While developing a modern broadcasting system, the Soviet Union also took care of the development of wired broadcasting in towns and countryside. While constructing residential buildings and living quarters for the collectives, they installed built-in wires in advance, so that a radio could immediately work with the connection of a loudspeaker. The cost of these installations was also very cheap. One of the characteristics of the Soviet Union's broadcasting is that they have combined the wired broadcasting and radio broadcasting into a unified network of broadcasting system.

Domestic Broadcasting

The central broadcasting station of the Soviet Union that provides its domestic service is located in Moscow. There are also many relay stations at various locations throughout the country. The local broadcasting stations are respectively located in various republics, autonomous republics, border regions, regions and national minority regions. Wired broadcast stations are installed below regional levels.

In the 1950's, the central broadcasting station of the Soviet Union broadcast on three channels: The first broadcast the main program and the second and third were supplementary to the first one. In the three channels, music occupied 64 percent of the programs, political affairs 18.6 percent, literature and drama 8.7 percent, children's programs 7 percent and physical culture

1.7 percent. In addition, there were special programs serving the remote border regions that had big time differences, such as the Urals and the far eastern regions. In 1955, a fourth channel was added, on FM broadcast. In 1967, the television broadcasting center of the Soviet Union was set up. Up to the end of the 1970's, national broadcasting programs were increased to eight channels and the accumulated transmission round the clock amounted to 160 hours. In addition to the central station, the republics, border regions, regions and national minority regions of various levels each ran their local broadcasting system. Each republic had two or three channels.

As the Soviet authorities themselves admitted, broadcasting substance was "dull and dry," their style was "all the same" and "it could not satisfy the daily increasing needs of the listeners." In view of the above facts and in order to meet the needs of its domestic and international policies, recently the Soviet Union has carried out some reform of its domestic broadcasting service. For instance, the second channel of the central station, called "Lighthouse," reported news every half an hour, including the news from TASS, all the large press agencies of the world, information transmitted from reporters at home and abroad, excerpts and summaries of periodical articles, on the spot coverage, interviews and so on. The frequency of news programs increased in the morning and evening when there were more listeners. The news reports were characteristically short, fast and numerous. Five to 10 pieces of news were reported in 5 minutes and the facts were reported in two or three sentences with few comments. Major international events were reported in news flashes when they happened. In addition, there were also special programs, such as "Capital News," "Newspaper Briefs," "Physical Culture," "Traffic Safety" and so on.

"Lighthouse" paid special attention to music programs. Seventeen hours were transmitted every 24 hours, including classical, modern, domestic and foreign music. There were also several programs every day. It is said that the purpose was to "relax the nerves and enliven the atmosphere." For instance, there were special programs such as "Satire and Humor" and "Smiling," satire on unhealthy tendencies, interesting daily stories. There were also a variety of forms, such as fables, essays, allegro, comic dialogue, comic plays, humorous songs and so on.

Due to the development of television, some of the radio program subjects (such as teaching) have been replaced by television. In order to raise the receiving rate of listeners, the Soviet Union has staggered the timetable of broadcast news and television news, increased the frequency of news broadcasting and energetically developed stereo broadcasting.

Foreign Broadcasting

Radio Moscow--the international broadcasting station of the Soviet Union, established in October 1929, has a history of 53 years. During the early period, the service of Radio Moscow was limited only to Europe and mainly reporting the achievements of the young Soviet Republic. At that time, the source of news and contributions for external broadcasting basically originated from TASS and the Soviet press. Before the Second World War,

it was broadcast in 13 languages. During the early period of the war, although the Soviet Union was in a difficult situation, it still added new languages to its service. By the end of 1941, they already had services in 21 languages and the accumulated transmission every 24 hours amounted to more than 50 hours. During the war, the broadcasting target of Radio Moscow was put into four categories: The enemy, the alliance, countries occupied by Germany and the neutral states. At that time, Radio Moscow made contributions to exposing the distorted propaganda of the fascists and mobilizing the people of the occupied countries in waging struggle. Radio Moscow was influential and many patriots received it regardless of the danger. Many of the communists, revolutionary leaders and renowned personages of other countries such as Teopri Kimitrov, Klement Gottwald, Maurice Thorez, Palmiro Togliatti, Dolores Ibarruri and others took part in the work of Radio Moscow at that time.

After the 1950's, in order to meet its external expansion and competition for hegemonism with the United States, the Soviet Union strengthened its organs of external propaganda and other related activities. In 1957, Radio Moscow received and used the dispatches of foreign news agencies by themselves and extended their network of reporters abroad. In the 1960's, it used 46 languages (among them 10 national languages of the Soviet Union). The external broadcasting service of Radio Moscow was separated into sections of capitalist countries, socialist countries and developing countries. The service to the developing countries occupied more time than the others.

In addition to adding more languages and air time, they also paid attention to the substance, tactics and means of their propagation; they paid attention to studying the environment, situation, characteristics and the interests and needs of all circles of society of the country they broadcast to by mainly transmitting news programs with news analyses and comments, special topics, music, physical culture, teaching Russian and so on. In the special program, there are programs propagating the "achievements" of the Soviet Union, such as "Life-Style of the Soviet Union," "Aspects of the Soviet Union," "Youngsters' Club," "Science and Technology of the Soviet Union" and so on. Moreover, Radio Moscow actively developed connections with the broadcasting organizations of foreign countries by exchanging programs.

In October 1964, another foreign broadcasting station of the Soviet Union, "Peace and Progress," started to broadcast. It was established under the name of Soviet folk organizations and flaunted the signboard of the representative of public opinion in Soviet society. It advertised itself as objective and just but in fact was identical with Radio Moscow. This station is aimed mainly at the countries of the Third World and it has also stood in the forefront of anti-China propaganda.

In the 1980's, the languages of the foreign broadcasting service of the Soviet Union increased from 70 in 1979 to 77 in 1981; if we add in another 12 national languages served to the overseas Russians and foreigners by the stations of the 11 republics, it totals 89 languages. The total number of hours of transmission offered by Radio Moscow and Peace and Progress amounted to 299 hours each 24 hours. This ranks the first among the countries of the world.

For the sake of contending for superiority over Western countries in the "wave war," Radio Moscow started its worldwide 24-hour English language service in 1978. It had the characteristics of relaxed style with less political preaching and even the words "capitalism," "imperialism" and so on were seldom used. It also provided a great deal of popular music which was seldom heard within the country. Some female announcers spoke with the accent of British social personages which made people mistake them for announcers of the BBC. The Western press have exclaimed: The Soviet broadcasting has not only filled the entire air space and got far ahead in the broadcasting fight, but has also made great changes in its means of propaganda.

However, what the Soviet Union has practiced in its foreign policy conflicts with the propaganda of Radio Moscow. Therefore, it still does not enjoy prestige from its foreign listeners. The international broadcasting circles commonly hold that Radio Moscow has only a very few listeners in Western countries. According to the statistics of a readers poll conducted under the topic "your favorite foreign broadcasting station" by the Japanese Radio Enthusiast Association in their monthly periodical SHORT WAVE at the end of 1980, among the 35 foreign broadcasting stations, Radio Moscow ranked 13th.

CSO: 4005/280

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ALGERIAN, KUWAITI PAPERS ON ZHAO'S AFRICAN TOUR

OW220114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1935 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 21 Dec (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's African tour, the first by a Chinese premier in 19 years, will produce positive results, the Algerian newspaper EL-MOUDJAHID said in an article on 19 December.

The comment came on the eve of the 10-nation tour by the Chinese premier who arrived in Cairo yesterday. Algeria is the second leg of his tour.

The article said Zhao Ziyang brings with him the Chinese Government's guarantee to help put an end to the apartheid rule in South Africa and Namibia. The visit is an indication of the Chinese Government's deep concern about Africa, it added.

The KUWAIT TIMES yesterday described China as a country standing steadfast by the poor and weak. It said Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang will assure Africa that there is no change in China's friendship toward and sympathy with Africa.

China considers itself as one of the developing countries of the Third World and hopes to promote friendly relations with the other developing countries, the paper added.

It said North Africa will welcome Zhao Ziyang who sincerely supports the countries of the region in their conflict with U.S.-backed Israel.

Southern Africa will welcome Zhao as a reliable friend and supporter in its struggle against Pretoria's apartheid regime supported by the West, the paper said. People in all the countries in southern Africa will never forget China's support in their struggle against the Smith regime in former Rhodesia, it added.

CSO: 4000/41

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BODY URGES ACTION ON WORLD FINANCIAL SYSTEM

OW160755 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Ottawa, 15 Dec (XINHUA)--The Independent Commission on International Development Issues has called for urgent action to revise world financial systems, reverse the decline in world trade, deal with mounting debt burdens and prepare for a global economic conference.

The commission, headed by Willy Brandt, former West German chancellor, released a press statement this morning after 3 days of private talks here on proposed emergency measures to deal with problems that have worsened since its 1980 report on relations between industrial countries in the north and developing countries in the south.

The statement stressed that the global economy has indeed slid into a recession which has begun to resemble the great depression of the 1930's.

The current recession could turn into a depression that all countries would suffer unless changes were made, it warned.

Brandt said at this morning's press conference that virtually none of the commission's long-range reforms proposed in its first report had been adhered to and the crisis has deepened since that time. But "there is still time to act and financial reform now is the top priority," he said.

The commission called for an overhaul of global economic systems and made the following recommendations:

1. An emergency meeting of the governors of the International Monetary Fund to discuss urgently the means to increase world liquidity by:
 - (a) Authorizing a major new allocation of special drawing rights (SDRS);
 - (b) Increasing borrowing by the IMF from surplus countries and capital markets;
 - (c) Increasing the resources of the IMF through at least a doubling of IMF quotas;

2. Enhancing the ability of the World Bank to respond to the emergency through enlarging the World Bank's program lending;
3. Fulfilling earlier undertakings regarding official debt by urging government creditors to waive all debt owed by the least developed countries.

The statement said these emergency measures which constitute the minimum that should be done at this time are directed at averting world economic collapse and subsequent chaos and human suffering, and at creating conditions leading to world economic recovery.

Brandt declared that the commission plans to unveil detailed recommendations in February dealing with trade, energy and food as well as new proposals on global talks for 1983.

The commission is composed of political and business leaders from around the world. Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath, Minister of Finance of Tanzania Amir H. Jamal, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia Adam Malik attended the conference.

CSO: 4000/41

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

UNDP TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTERS--Beijing, 11 Dec (XINHUA)--The seven regional research and training centers of the United Nations Development Program in China have been completed and have started training technicians of various categories for the Asian and Pacific region and other developing countries. These seven training centers are: The Methane Research and Training Center in Chengdu, Sichuan; the Small Hydroelectric Power Research and Training Center in Hangzhou, Zhejiang; the Fish Breeding Research and Training Center in Wuxi, Jiangsu; the Silk Cocoon and Mulberry Research and Training Center in Guangzhou, Guangdong; the Rural Comprehensive Development Models Center in Huang County, Shandong; the International Acupuncture Center with basic points in Beijing, Shanghai and Nanjing, respectively, and the International Grassroots Sanitation and Health Cooperative Center with basic points in Shanghai, Jiading, Conghua of Guangdong and Ye County of Shandong, respectively. Our government has put in money for the construction of central buildings, libraries, classrooms and dormitories for foreign trainees for these seven centers. [Excerpts] [OW150615 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0013 GMT 11 Dec 82]

NIGERIA'S EKWUEME CONDEMNS ATTACKS--Lagos, 11 Dec (XINHUA)--Nigerian Vice-President Alexander Ekwueme has condemned South Africa for its recent attack on Lesotho and its wanton destruction of strategic installations in neighboring Mozambique. Ekwueme made the declaration at a 2-day conference of the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid opened yesterday in Jos, capital of Plateau State in central Nigeria. The conference was held to mark the international year of Mozambican mobilization for sanctions against South Africa. He urged that no stone should be left unturned to ensure the elimination of apartheid. The vice-president also criticized the recent loan of more than \$1 billion to South Africa by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The IMF credit could only help strengthen Pretoria's war machine and sustain its resolve to suppress its black citizens and harass its neighbors. [Text] [OW120714 Beijing XINHUA in English 0240 GMT 12 Dec 82]

VICTORIES OF AFGHAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS--Islamabad, 14 Dec (XINHUA)--The Afghan Freedom Fighters downed a helicopter gunship and destroyed three tanks in Helmand and Qandahar Provinces in late November, the Agency Afghan Press (AAP) reported today. A report from Hazar Joft, provincial headquarters of Helmand, said Soviet MIG aircraft and four helicopters raided a Mojahedi hideout about 2 kilometers from Hazar Joft during the last week of November,

destroying a large number of houses. The guerrilla fighters rose in counter-attack and succeeded in downing a helicopter gunship with anti-aircraft gun fire. The pilot was killed on the spot. Another report from Qandahar Province said the Soviet-Karmal troops encircled the Freedom Fighters in Killi Sapir Zai area of Marof subdivision 22 November. However, the Mojahedi retaliated upon the invading troops and forced them to retreat with dead bodies at dawn the following day. The Freedom Fighters also ambushed a military convoy moving from Oruzgan Province to Qandahar, destroying three tanks with rocket fire. Meanwhile, the urban guerrillas attacked six military posts at Deh Khwaja and Bru Bazar, killing many security guards. [Text] [OW150158 Beijing XINHUA in English 1926 GMT 14 Dec 82]

GUERRILLAS KILL MORE USSR, DRA TROOPS--Islamabad, 14 Dec (XINHUA)--Afghan Freedom Fighters killed or wounded 90 Soviet-Karmal troops in an operation in Uruzgan Province on 26 November, according to an AAP report. During the operation, the guerrillas encircled a big military convoy on the way from Qandahar to Tarin Kowt in Uruzgan Province. Two tanks and a wireless-fitted jeep were destroyed by mines. Besides, a total of 50 Karmal soldiers led by an officer joined the guerrillas in the operation. On 21 and 22 November, the guerrillas mounted two attacks in Farah and Helmand Provinces. Six Soviet-Karmal soldiers were killed, and three tanks and one truck were destroyed. Another AAP report said that the resistance forces on different fronts in Afghanistan have received many applications from pro-administration functionaries and ex-militarymen, asking the guerrillas to forgive their crimes and allow them to join the resistance. The guerrilla organizations have yet to grant them the permission but advised them to try to kill or capture Soviet officers and bring rifles and ammunition to the people's side. [Text] [OW141321 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 14 Dec 82]

PAKISTAN MILITARY LEADER MEETS PRC DELEGATION--Islamabad, 14 Dec (XINHUA)--Chairman of the Pakistan Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee General Mohammad Iqbal Khan received a Chinese military college and school delegation here today. In a cordial talk with Yang Zhen, leader of the Chinese delegation and deputy commandant of the military college of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, General Iqbal Khan lauded the friendship between the armies and peoples of the two countries. He also recalled the hospitality accorded to him during his visit to China several months ago. "Pakistan and China," he said, "all face threat from the same big power. Pakistan's effort to strengthen defence capability is aimed at safeguarding her security and national integrity," he said. Yang Zhen expressed his rejoice over the successes Pakistan had made in enhancing its defense capabilities and deemed them as China's own achievements. The Chinese delegation arrived in Pakistan on 9 December. It met Pakistan Vice Chief of the Army Staff General Sawar Khan while visiting the general headquarters of the Pakistan Army. The delegation also visited the Pakistan Military Academy in Kakul. It will continue its tour in Peshawar tomorrow. [Text] [OW142337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 14 Dec 82]

BOLSHOY TO VISIT PRC--Beijing, 16 Dec (KYODO)--The Soviet Bolshoy ballet-opera troupe will visit China 23 December for a week-long stay, the Soviet Embassy here disclosed Thursday. The five-member troupe will be invited

by the Soviet ambassador here chiefly to comfort his embassy officials, an embassy spokesman said. Some Chinese are to be invited to one of three concerts to be staged by the three singers and two pianists at a theater in the embassy grounds, but no other Chinese public, he said. The Soviet side wants to see the troupe perform at general theaters in China, but the Chinese authorities have refused to allow the shows, the Soviet spokesman said. [Text] [OW160345 Tokyo KYODO in English 0314 GMT 16 Dec 82]

TURKEY, INDONESIA SUPPORTING CGDK--Beijing, 20 December (XINHUA)--Visiting Turkish President Kenan Evren and Indonesian President Suharto have voiced their support to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, according to reports from Jakarta. Before winding up his 3-day visit to Indonesia today President Kenan Evren met President Suharto and both sides agreed that the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea "is a political solution that would lead to a peaceful settlement." Both sides insisted that the Soviet Union should withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and the people there should be allowed to determine their own destiny. [Text] [OW202020 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 20 Dec 82]

SOUTH AFRICA DENOUNCED--During the middle of December, a spokesman of the British Labor Party denounced the South African Embassy in England as an espionage base in Europe against the black nationalists and anti-apartheid organizations. He requested the British Government to investigate this affair and make public the result of the investigation. However, the South African ambassador to England has not said anything about this and refused to have an interview with BBC correspondents. The apartheid policy of the South African authorities does not enjoy popular support, either from the people in their country or among world opinion. Morally, they have lost the right to speak. Therefore, they have to rely on cruel methods and evil tactics in order to maintain their rule. In their country, they are practicing savage torture, cruel laws, suppression and persecution. Externally, they are carrying out a policy of aggression, subversion, murder and sabotage against the neighboring countries. Even in Europe, they are also playing petty tricks. What they have done are dirty tricks which cannot be spoken of. So, once their tricks are exposed, they can do nothing but pretend to be deaf and dumb. However, since they have been notorious for a long time, although they have said nothing, it only shows that they dare not face the facts which have been exposed. [Text] [HK301023 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 82 p 6]

INDIAN ENVOY IN YUGOSLAVIA--Belgrade, 7 Jan (XINHUA)--President of the Federal Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic today received M. K. Rasgotra, special envoy of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and secretary of external affairs. According to the Yugoslav News Agency TANJUG, the two sides stressed that full success of the 7th non-aligned summit conference in New Delhi next March must be guaranteed. They expressed satisfaction with their bilateral cooperation and emphasized the need for common efforts to develop their economic relations. Yesterday, the Indian secretary of external affairs had talks with the Yugoslav deputy foreign secretary. They exchanged views on certain key problems with regard to the preparations for the coming non-aligned summit conference. [Text] [OW080354 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 8 Jan 83]

PARTY AND STATE

TAN ZHENLIN, OTHER VETERANS GREET CYL CONGRESS

OW231131 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1554 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 21 Dec (XINHUA)--A number of veteran comrades have expressed their earnest hopes that the 11th CYL Congress will justify the great trust placed in it by the party and the people, and will fully mobilize the 250 million young people of all nationalities to march forward to realize the grand objectives--the four modernizations.

Yesterday, Comrade Tan Zhenlin, who has been hospitalized for medical treatment, attended the opening ceremony of the congress despite ill health. A written greeting message sent by him was read at the congress. Tan Zhenlin said in his greeting message that our cause is now in the period when old cadres are being succeeded by the new and when old and new cadres must work cooperatively. He said this has given rise to a very urgent task, which is: A large number of cultured and professionally trained young cadres must be helped to mature as quickly as possible so that they can take over the work of the older cadres, and so that the cadres of our party will become more revolutionary, younger in average age, professionally competent and better educated. He said the CYL has been given a very important responsibility to fulfill this mission. He added that the CYL must teach the young people that they must have lofty communist ideals and also must have the socialist spirit of doing solid work. Tan Zhenlin said that young people must remember these two requirements. He wished the congress success.

After attending the opening ceremony of the 11th CYL Congress, Comrade Xu Deheng who, during the May 4th movement, joined other students in setting fire to the building of the Zhao family and in beating up traitor Zhang Zhongxiang, told a XINHUA reporter: I am a 93-year-old man now, and I want to say a few words to the young people. This congress is held after the 12th Party Congress and the fifth session of the Fifth NPC. Now the course has been charted and the way has been cleared. As long as they march forward courageously in accordance with the party's planning, the CYL members and young people certainly will play the role of a shock force in building a stronger and more prosperous China, he said: Young people today are fortunate because they can contribute their youth, wisdom and efforts to the building of a prosperous and stronger motherland under the leadership of the party and the CYL.

Xu Deheng added: When I attended the opening ceremony of the 11th CYL Congress, I realized that young people of all nationalities have already been working according to what the party has demanded them. The success of our motherland's four modernizations depends on their hard work. I salute them.

In his greeting letter to the Presidium of the 11th CYL Congress, Comrade Xiao Jingguang, who was one of the earliest CYL members, urges all CYL members to inherit and carry forward the party's fine traditions, go all out to lead and unite the broad masses of young people to work hard to realize the socialist and communist cause as well as the grand objectives set by the 12th Party Congress. He said victory certainly belongs to the resourceful younger generation.

Comrade Liu Lantao also expressed his warm greetings to the 11th CYL Congress when he attended its opening ceremony yesterday. He said that he firmly believed that our country's four modernizations can be attained, and that China certainly will become a more prosperous and stronger country because it has such a mammoth shock force of young people.

Before leaving for Beijing to attend the CYL Congress, 31 of the 35 delegations were received by leading comrades of the local party and government authorities and other departments concerned. Leading comrades of the party and government organizations of many provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, leading comrades of party committees of organizations directly under the party Central Committee and state organizations, and leading comrades of the General Staff Headquarters, General Political Department and General Logistics Department of the PLA have all wished the congress victory and success, and all of them have placed earnest hopes on the delegates.

CSO: 4005/282

PARTY AND STATE

GAO ZHANXIANG CLOSING SPEECH AT CYL CONGRESS

HK101214 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 31 Dec 82 p 1

[Closing speech by Gao Zhanxiang [7559 0594 4382] at the 11th CYL Congress]

[Text] Comrades, thanks to the profound concern and direct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the 11th CYL Congress has successfully accomplished its various scheduled tasks through the joint efforts of all the deputies.

At our congress, on behalf of the CPC Central Committee, Comrade Hu Qili delivered a congratulatory speech, profoundly summed up the precious historical experience of the youth movement in our country and pointed out the way forward for creating a new situation in CYL work. The congress discussed and approved the work report delivered by Comrade Wang Zhaoguo on behalf of the 10th CYL Central Committee, revised and approved the new "CYL Constitution" and elected members of the 11th CYL Central Committee. Comrade Yu Qiuli, Comrade Deng Liqun, Comrade Fang Weizhong and Comrade Qian Qishen gave us very good reports to enhance our understanding of the present situation and tasks as well as the party's line, guiding principle and policy. This congress is a congress which demonstrates that the CYL has further implemented the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress. This congress is a grand gathering which marks the great unity of youths of various nationalities throughout the country. This congress is also an oath-taking rally which mobilizes millions upon millions of youths to march toward a bright future of socialist modernization. This congress has opened a new chapter in the glorious history of the CYL, which marks that our country's youth movement has entered a new stage of vigorous development.

From beginning to end, this congress has been permeated with an atmosphere that revolutionaries of the older generation take good care of and trust the younger generation and that youths of various nationalities love and esteem revolutionaries of the older generation. The CPC Central Committee has thrown great energy into the convening of our congress. Revolutionaries of the older generation who enjoy high prestige and command universal respect have given up earnest and significant teachings. In particular, Comrade Hu Yaobang, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, Comrade Chen Yun and other leading comrades of the party and state came personally to our congress to receive all the deputies. They have greatly educated and encouraged us. We will always remember the concern and education of the party, from which we draw boundless strength to push ourselves forward in order to accomplish the tasks entrusted by history. The great communist movement is an uninterrupted historical process in which the younger cooperate with the elderly

and the new replace the old. The brilliant communist cause has linked the younger generation closely with the revolutionaries of the older generation. No force can undermine the flesh-and-blood ties between our country's youths and the party. Even stormy waves cannot shake our loyalty to the party cause: In the name of youths of various nationalities throughout the country, let us extend our salute to our beloved and esteemed CPC Central Committee and proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation! We profoundly realize that the party and the people have placed high hopes on us and that the future of the motherland is calling on us. We are determined to carry on the revolutionary cause initiated by the people of the older generation, to carry forward the fine tradition of the party and to use our youthful wisdom and strength to add splendor to the communist banner! We are also determined to strive with our indomitable spirit to prove that we are worthy of the name of the assistant and reserve units of our party.

Comrades, since its birth, the CYL has always regarded the realization of the party's program as its task. The 12th CPC National Congress and the 5th session of the 5th NPC have explicitly defined the long-term objectives and present tasks of the party and the state. CYL organizations at all levels should keep pace with the party and the people in order to improve their work and guide their contingent well so that they will truly become a vigorous and powerful nucleus which unites with and educates youths. More than 48 million CYL members and the broad masses of youths throughout the country should actively go into action in order to work hard for the four modernizations and to study diligently and establish a new work style in accordance with the needs of the four modernizations. Work, study and establishing a new work style are our glorious tasks. We must foster a firm communist belief and train ourselves to be people who have ideals. We must establish the new work style of five stresses and four [word indistinct] in order to train ourselves to be people who have morals. We have set high aims and lofty aspirations of scaling new heights in science and train ourselves to be people who have knowledge. We must form a concept of abiding by the discipline and the law and train ourselves to be people who observe discipline. We must stand in the forefront of the construction of the motherland and become a heroic shock brigade of the four modernizations. We must become a vanguard in changing the general moods of society and demonstrate the heroic bearing of the younger generation of the Chinese nation in carrying out the magnificent cause of reinvigorating the Chinese nation. We should make heroic achievements that surpass the ancients and amaze the contemporaries on the land of our great motherland, covering an area of 9.6 million square kilometers!

Comrades! The new year will come soon. To end our congress on the occasion of ringing out the old and ringing in the new, the atmosphere here is beaming with great joy. Deputies from various parts of the country--members of the shock brigade which shoulders the task of creating a new situation in work--will start their new journey soon. Here, we wish them bon voyage. We hope that after these comrades return to their own localities, they will relay the spirit of the congress to youths of various nationalities throughout the country and gradually

turn it to be the practical acts of the broad masses of CYL members and youths. We believe that with the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the CPC committees at all levels and the great efforts and down-to-earth work style of comrades of the whole CYL, we will certainly be able to create a new situation in the youth movement which is developing vigorously!

Various quarters in the society have shown their warm concern and have greatly supported our congress. On behalf of the Presidium of the congress, I extend my heartfelt gratitude to the PLA general political department, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the All-China Women's Federation, the China Association for Science and Technology, various democratic parties and other propaganda and cultural units for their congratulatory greetings and help! I also express my heartfelt gratitude to those working personnel of the congress who work hard day and night, other service personnel and comrades from various quarters. Members of the young pioneers in the capital, on behalf of youngsters and children throughout the country, extended their best wishes to the congress. In the name of the congress, I extend a CYL salute to the Chinese Young Pioneers--a glorious reserve force for the socialist and communist construction!

Youths of various nationalities throughout the country unite, hold high the banner of communism and march toward the bright future of socialist modernization!

CSO: 4005/304

PARTY AND STATE

EXPERIMENTS WITH TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS NOTED

OW080511 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1244 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jan (XINHUA)--Experiments on separating government administration from commune management to establish township governments have been successively started in various parts of the country.

Thus far, such experiments have been conducted in some communes in 69 counties and municipal districts in Beijing, Hebei, Shanxi, Liaoning, Jilin, Shandong, Jiangsu, Anhui, Fujian, Zhejiang, Hunan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Gansu and Xinjiang. Following the experiments, township governments have been established throughout some of these counties.

Separating government administration from commune management to establish township governments is a major change in the system of rural political power at the basic level in our country. All such selected localities have paid great attention to the experiments. Responsible comrades of some provincial party committees and people's governments have taken a personal interest in the experiments or have personally directed them. Party and government leading bodies of prefectures and counties selected for the experiments have regarded the establishment of township governments as a major task.

Townships are generally established on the basis of communes in various areas, or a township is established within the scope of a commune. In a few localities, a township is established in part of an area under the jurisdiction of a commune or within the scope of several production brigades. The initial results of these experiments show that there are many advantages in separating government administration from commune management to establish township governments:

- 1) this has strengthened party leadership, initially solved the problem of government administration not being separated from commune management and changed the situation in which primary party organizations are weak incompetent;
- 2) government work has been strengthened and public order has been noticeably improved;
- 3) the development of the rural economy has been promoted by guaranteeing the decisionmaking power of collective economic organizations;
- 4) the administrative structure has been simplified and work efficiency has been raised.

Township governments have been established by separating government administration from commune management to the acclaim of large numbers of cadres and people.

CSO: 4000/305

PARTY AND STATE

SOCIALISM DEFENDED AS STAGE OF COMMUNISM

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Shao Jingjun [6730 2529 0971]: "We Cannot Talk About Socialism Apart From Communism"]

[Text] There is at present an incorrent viewpoint in regard to disseminating communist ideology to the effect that communism is something that lies ahead in the remote future and that we are living in a socialist society so that we can only talk about socialist things. You want to talk about communist ideology and morality? They say that now is a time of socialism and that you can only promote socialist ideology and morality. You want to talk about a communist work attitude? They say that now is a time of socialism and that getting money and work are equal. You want to talk about establishing a comradely relationship of equality and mutual cooperation within the Party and among the people? They say this won't do since this is a time of socialism and that with equality there would be no way to lead and the nation would fall into disorder. To sum it up in one sentence, simply because "now is a time of socialism," we can't talk about communism.

Can we depart from communism to talk about our socialism of today?
We certainly cannot!

First, our socialism and communism are an inseparable entity. As an ideological system, scientific socialism is nothing more than another formulation of communism. As a social movement, scientific socialism and communism are one and the same thing. As a social system, socialism is a lower stage of communism. In a broad sense, a socialist society is also a communist society. Although there are many qualitative differences between a socialist society and the higher stage of a communist society, socialism is not an independent form of society but rather belongs to the category of a form of communist society. For this reason, socialism cannot be separated from communism. If one wishes to be obstinate about separating them, then socialism will not be socialism.

Next, socialism can only be produced and develop under the guidance of communist ideology. In the course of human history, communism first appeared in the world as an ideological system. The communist movement which developed under the guidance of this ideological system propelled the cause of

liberation of the proletariat from one victory to another victory. Its final objective is to establish a communist social system. In China, it was because of this great ideology that our countless revolutionary predecessors lived and died and struggled bravely against powerful enemies. It was because of this great movement that the three big mountains were destroyed and that the socialist system was established. It was also because of communist ideology and the communist movement that our socialist cause could obtain a great victory like that of today. Socialism is a social manifestation of the development of the communist movement to a certain stage. If we do not talk about the guiding action of communist ideology in a socialist society, we are not upholding the communist movement. This is without doubt like removing the heart from a living person, for then how can it have vitality and development?

Next, communism is a touchstone for distinguishing true and false socialism. In our present world, there are many governments and parties that claim that their own objective is to establish a socialist system. Among them, there is no way to avoid the good being mixed with the bad. How can we distinguish between them? The only way is to look at their attitude toward communism. Those that uphold the communist ideological system of Marxism, that uphold the communist movement for liberating the proletariat and that make their final objective the realization of a communist society are scientific socialism. If this is not the case, they are not. In our nation, there also exists the phenomenon of confusion between scientific socialism and unscientific socialism and there is also the problem of distinguishing between them. For example, there are people who consider "give me some money and I'll do some work" to be an embodiment of the socialist principle of distribution. This is highly incorrect. The socialist principle of distribution is "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work." This embodies the meaning of the communist work attitude. If we don't talk about "from each according to his ability," but rather blindly talk about "work and labor are equal" and "give me some money and I'll do some work," what is the difference from the mercenary mentality of capitalism? As another example, when the means of production is under public ownership, there will inevitably be a comradely relationship of equality and mutual cooperation in the Party and among the people and the relationship between the leaders and the led will be established on this basic relationship. Can the idea that if equality develops there can't be leadership and someone could ride roughshod over the people be said to be socialism? We can only say that it is a remnant of the ideology of feudal autocracy. Therefore, simply with communist ideology as a guide, we can distinguish between right and wrong and we can draw a clear distinction between socialism, feudalism and capitalism.

Finally, by upholding communism, we can get a correct grasp on the direction of development of a socialist society. Our present socialist society is at a very great distance from the higher stage of a communist society. Our line and general and specific policies must certainly set out from present actual social conditions and we cannot make the error of trying to skip a state. At the same time, we must understand that our ideal as communist party members is to realize communism. All of our efforts at present are directed toward

the great goal of communism. By adhering to this great goal, we can clearly be aware of what things in a socialist society must be eliminated, what things we must adhere to, what things we must gradually perfect and for what things we must transform the conditions of creation, thus assuring a healthy onward development of the socialist society. Otherwise, talking about socialism apart from communism can only result in the people being swallowed up in a mist and in losing the way ahead.

The report of the 12th Plenary Session of the Party indicated: "Our daily lives embody communism and cannot be separated from communism. The socialist society is advancing continuously toward the future goal of the higher stage of communism." This clearly points out the course for our correct understanding of our present socialist society and of the relationship between socialism and communism. We should study and understand this very well in order to set out from actual social conditions, gradually eliminate the vestiges of the old society, actively expand the battleground of communist ideology, incessantly promote the communist movement and advance toward the higher stage of a communist society in a down-to-earth way.

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CSO: 4005/235

PARTY AND STATE

IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW CONSTITUTION AS INDIVIDUAL TASK STRESSED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Min Zi [7036 1311]: "To Implement the New Constitution One Must Begin with Oneself"]

[Text] The new constitution that was passed by the 12th Plenary Session of the Party is a crystallization of the historical experience and collective wisdom of the Party and is a powerful weapon for strengthening the Party ideologically and organizationally in a new historical period. At present, the broad ranks of communist party members are conscientiously studying the new constitution and are examining and guiding their own thinking and conduct in accordance with the rigorous requirements of the new constitution in regard to Party members and Party cadres. We can be fully confident that there can be a basic turn for the better in the spirit of our Party and that there will be a great strengthening of the fighting effectiveness of our Party as the new constitution becomes thoroughly implemented throughout the entire Party.

However, in the course of studying and implementing the new constitution, some comrades have expressed a lack of confidence, saying that a new constitution is fine but being afraid that it cannot be implemented.

It cannot be said that there is not some basis for this worry. Because of the severe damage to Party spirit due to the ten years of disorder and of added serious influences of the ideologies and life styles of both domestic and foreign exploiting classes, it will indeed not be very easy to bring about a basic turn for the better in Party spirit and to preserve the purity of the ideology and work style of the Party as required by the constitution. Among the ranks of Party members, there will in the future be many who will ignore Party discipline and who will continue to have an incorrect spirit. Nevertheless, they only constitute a small flank of our Party members. As comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th Plenary Session of the Party: "Our Party has undergone a long period of education in Marxism-Leninism and in the thought of Mao Zedong and in the course of a long period of tempering by successes and failures a working class vanguard has grown up. In our Party, we have gathered outstanding elements of the Chinese working class and of the Chinese people. Although it suffered great harm in the 'great cultural revolution', the main stream of our Party ranks is still pure and strong." In view of the facts since the Third Plenary Session of

the Party, has not our Party through its own arduous efforts rapidly healed the wounds of the "great cultural revolution" to a very great extent and thus demonstrated the vitality of our Party? In labor and work posts, in the battle to defend our nation's safety and to combat calamities and emergencies and in the battle against incorrect spirit and criminal activity are there not communist Party members everywhere composing glorious and moving songs of communist triumph through their own exemplary behavior? We must be thoroughly aware of this main stream of our Party. If we look at our areas of shortcomings and problems, we will inevitably lack confidence. We must affirm that the new constitution can definitely be implemented in a thorough way, and that, as our new constitution is implemented in a thorough way, there will definitely be a turn for the better in our Party spirit. We should be full of confidence about this.

Here we should give emphasis to pointing out that full implementation of our Party constitution depends on the Party as a whole. If we are to fully implement our new Party constitution, the most important thing for each Party member is nothing more than taking the lead in implementation, or, that is to say, beginning with oneself. If all of the 39 million Party members in the country as a whole can each begin with themselves in putting into practice the requirements of the new Party constitution in a rigorous way and in an exemplary way, then won't the Party constitution be put into full implementation smoothly! At present, there are already large numbers of communist party members who are acting in this way. As the documents of the 12th Plenary Session are studied and implemented, more and more Party members will succeed in upholding and implementing the fine example of the Party constitution. The small number of Party members who turn their backs on the new constitution and who refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonitions will not be qualified to retain the honored title of communist Party member.

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CSO: 4005/235

PARTY AND STATE

PAPER CALLS FOR DISBANDING TEMPORARY OFFICES

SK221055 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Hong Shi [3163 4258] from the mass forum column: "Efforts Should Be Made First to Disband Temporary Offices"]

[Text] Organs in some localities that were originally overstaffed have recently established many temporary offices. The so-called "committees" and "offices" have sprung up like bamboo shoots after a spring rain. One organ affiliated to a prefecture has as many as some 20 temporary offices of all kinds. Facts have proven that most of the temporary offices are not indispensable and that they have created many disadvantages.

First, they make the administrative structure of organs complicated. For instance, in addition to the organizational and personnel affairs departments, some organs have set up an office to examine the cadres' personal histories; in addition to commercial and vegetable departments, they have set up vegetable selling offices; in addition to supply and marketing cooperatives and native product selling departments, they have set up offices to take charge of the minor autumn harvest; in addition to communications and supervisory and management departments, they have set up vehicle administrative offices; and so forth.

Second, they disrupt the organs' normal work order. Some principal leading comrades who have taken charge of the work of some temporary offices have recklessly made known their positions and have arbitrarily signed documents when something has happened. Phenomena such as multi-leadership, shifts of responsibility onto others and disputes over trifles have always emerged.

Third, they create many new contradictions. Owing to the establishment of too many temporary offices, which require the principal leaders to assume leadership and to deal with much work, some leading comrades have to hold several posts concurrently and have to deal with both major matters and trifles. Leading comrades are invited to attend meetings and to give speeches, making them busy all day long. They are tightly encircled by meetings and documents.

Fourth, they affect the competent departments in giving full rein to their role. Much that originally should be part of the competent departments'

routine work, is undertaken by temporary offices that the competent departments have insisted on setting up. Many problems that cannot be handled by the temporary offices, still have to be handled by the competent departments. The masses say that such a situation is "just like a blind man wearing glasses"--an unnecessary move.

In referring to the disadvantages of temporary offices, some comrades have written a doggerel entitled: "What Things Have They Increased For Us?" The verses read: "They have increased the overlapping levels of organization, the administrative procedures, the number of briefings and meetings, disputes over trifles, the practice of formalism, duplicated work and expenses."

Therefore, prior to comprehensively carrying out organizational reform, efforts should first be made to disband these unnecessary temporary offices. In the days to come, all central tasks should be undertaken by relevant competent departments with the active coordination of other departments. If the competent departments do not have enough strength to handle the central tasks, efforts may be made to reinforce these departments. It would be best not to set up temporary offices again.

CSO: 4005/283

PARTY AND STATE

DISCIPLINE COMMISSION VIEWS ECONOMIC CRIMES

OW231046 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The Discipline Inspection Commission of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee recently held a forum on discipline inspection in Hangzhou, attended by secretaries of the discipline inspection commissions of prefectural and municipal party committees and responsible comrades of some departments, commissions and offices directly under the provincial authority.

At the forum, Wang Yu, deputy secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Provincial Party Committee, made a report on the speeches made by Permanent Secretary Wang Heshou and Secretary Han Guang of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission at a discussion meeting on discipline inspection in six provinces and one municipality in east China.

In light of the actual conditions in their own areas and departments, those attending the forum discussed and analyzed the situation in the struggle against serious criminal economic activities over the past 10-odd months as well as salient unhealthy tendencies within the party with which the masses have been most dissatisfied. They also had an animated discussion on the questions of how to deepen this struggle and how to rectify party style and strengthen party discipline, thus unifying their thinking and gaining a clearer understanding of the orientation for this struggle.

Luo Dongming, leader of a work group sent by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and Xue Ju, deputy secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, addressed the forum.

Comrade Luo Dongming said: Carrying out the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field is a policy laid down by the party Central Committee. Party organizations at all levels and all party members and cadres must take a firm and clear-cut stand, keep in step with the party Central Committee and be determined to carry this struggle through to the end.

In explaining the essence of the speeches made by Comrades Wang Heshou and Han Guang at the discussion meeting on discipline inspection in six provinces and one municipality in east China, Comrade Xue Ju said: Since the struggle against serious economic crimes was launched more than 10 months ago, a large number of cases of economic crimes have been uncovered in the province. Half of the cases have now been completed, and remarkable achievements have been made in the struggle.

Comrade Xue Ju pointed out: Not long ago, we reorganized the leading bodies of several county party committees that had serious problems and began to investigate and deal with the serious economic crimes in some organs directly under the provincial authority. However, this struggle has not yet been conscientiously conducted in most prefectural and county organs and in a considerable number of organs directly under the provincial authority. In some of these organs, there have been considerable obstructions in this struggle. A momentum has yet to be built for education on anticorruption in the party.

He stressed: This struggle is now at a critical juncture when we are switching our emphasis from uncovering economic crimes to concentrating our efforts on the investigation and handling of major and important cases and the thorough investigation of serious economic crimes in organs directly under provincial, prefectural or county authority and in big state enterprises and institutions in the province. Party committees at various levels should understand the profound significance of this critical juncture and concentrate their energies and forces on investigating and dealing with major and important cases that have occurred in organs directly under the provincial, prefectural or county authority.

Comrade Xue Ju said: To deepen this struggle and thoroughly do the work of rectifying party style and strengthening party discipline, party committees at various levels and their discipline inspection commissions should do the following three things well this winter and next spring:

1. It is necessary to arrange the uncovered major or important cases in the order of their importance and urgency and to concentrate our forces on investigating and dealing with such cases in organs directly under the provincial, prefectural or county authority.
2. Vigorous efforts should be made to check the unhealthy tendency of leading cadres building houses in violation of regulations, occupying more housing space than needed or supporting the excessive felling of trees.
3. It is necessary to vigorously carry out education on the struggle against corruption in the party.

CSO: 4005/283

PARTY AND STATE

ZHEJIANG RADIO URGES ELIMINATING LEFTIST IDEAS

OW161133 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Radio commentary: "Make a Thorough Investigation and Study, Promptly Solve New Problems in the Development of Commerce"]

[Text] The markets in the urban and rural areas of our province have been brisk and stable since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Committee. Initial results have been achieved in the readjustment and reform of commerce. However, many problems in our commercial work still exist, and they, of course, are incompatible with the requirements of the new situation.

These problems have arisen mainly because the erroneous leftist ideas have not yet been completely eliminated from our leadership and some state-owned stores are still obsessed with the idea of dealing in goods only by themselves. As a result, they do not give people a free hand in developing collective and individual businesses, and some of them even take the attitude of looking on such businesses with a critical eye, discriminating against or striking at them. Such thinking and practice are quite incompatible with the current situation.

To achieve the strategic objective set by the 12th Party Congress, we must bring about a turn for the better in commerce and service trades. In feeding, clothing and housing people in urban and rural areas as well as in providing services for them and appliances for their use, we should gradually change our emphasis from mainly household work to the socialization of daily life. Cadres, workers and staff members in state commerce should do away with the idea of dealing in goods only by themselves. Like the Jiangzhan County Finance and Trade Department, they should make a thorough investigation and study and promptly solve some new problems in consolidating and developing the collective and individual economies so that the collective and individual economies can play the role they should play in the development of the national economy.

CSO: 4005/283

PARTY AND STATE

LIAONING URGES IMPLEMENTING CONSTITUTION

SK220702 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] According to our reporter (Wang Shuzeng), the Fifth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its 18th meeting, at which a resolution was adopted on studying, publicizing and implementing the new constitution. The meeting called on the people of various nationalities throughout the province to earnestly study and publicize the constitution and to actively abide by and implement the constitution.

The resolution urges localities across the province to mobilize all forces and to adopt concrete measures in the winter-spring period to whip up an upsurge in studying and publicizing the constitution. In studying and publicizing the constitution, efforts should be made to enable the vast number of people to receive a deep education on socialist democracy and legal systems and to enable the broad masses of cadres and the people to discern the basic content and spirit of the constitution and to be clear about the important role the constitution plays in the country's political life and about the importance of citizens abiding by the constitution so that they will gradually foster the view and habit of abiding by the constitution and upgrade their consciousness in this regard.

The resolution states: It is necessary to uphold the principle that every citizen is equal before the law. State organs at all levels across the province, all official workers and the people of various nationalities should act according to restrictions set forth by the constitution. All acts that violate the law and run counter to the constitution should be checked.

The resolution also urges leading cadres and workers of state organs at all levels and deputies of the people's congresses at all levels to take the lead in studying and publicizing the constitution, to enhance their sense of legal systems, to set themselves as examples in abiding by and implementing the constitution and to consciously subject themselves to supervision by the masses.

The resolution urges the people's congresses at all levels and their standing committees to ensure the enforcement of the constitution, to further steel the build-up of socialist democracy and legal systems according to the limits of authority governed by the law, to strictly safeguard the prestige of the constitution, to supervise the enforcement of the constitution and to see to it that the constitution is observed and enforced.

The 18th meeting of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was held from 17-21 December.

CSO: 4005/283

PARTY AND STATE

SHANGHAI YOUTH ENGAGED IN 'FOUR NEW TRENDS'

OW221912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 Dec (XINHUA)--The young people of Shanghai are freeing themselves of the poisonous influence of the gang of four and are becoming politically and socially committed, said Fan Hongxi, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League in an interview here today.

He is now in Beijing attending the National Youth League Congress.

There are four new trends, he said: An upsurge of interest in politics, higher morals, greater enthusiasm in work and keenness to study.

What a fine thing it was, said Fan Hongxi, that within such a short time young people who had become disillusioned and skeptical because their revolutionary ardor had been misused by the gang of four once again were enthusiastic, he said. Some young people had said: "The communists in the old days of the revolutionary wars were heroes, but we don't see their like now." But, investigating and collecting facts, they found that many Communist Party members were hard-working, always willing to pull a heavy load and did not seek honors and rewards. Young people then wanted to know more about Marxism. When the Municipal Youth Palace opened a course on Marxist theory, 1,500 young people in 450 units enrolled within a week. Hundreds of sparetime study groups in Marxist theory were set up. In the past 3 years, 320,000 new Youth League members had been recruited and another 16,000 young people had joined the Communist Party, he said.

Following the party's 12th National Congress, there have emerged a good number of groups formed by college students and young (?factory workers) for the study of the party constitution. The number of young people applying for party or Youth League membership is increasing.

Their life had a purpose and many young people wanted to do more for the people. Last March, for example, millions of young people volunteered for such activities as tree planting or the municipal sanitation campaigns and many participated more than once in the month. In the neighborhood committees, 2,300 groups had been set up to assist the elderly and disabled.

In light industry alone, a thousand serve-the-people teams have come into being to do such jobs as repair radio-sets and bicycles, make clothing, cut hair, white-wash rooms or cleaning people's houses, all free of charge.

With the improvement in social morality, the rate of juvenile delinquency has dropped. Public security authorities say that criminal cases involving young people below 25 years of age were 23 percent lower in 1981 than the previous year, and in the first half of this year the figure was 31 percent lower than in the same period of 1981.

The young workers of Shanghai--who comprise a great portion of the labor force--in the past 3 years raised 12,000 rationalization proposals and made 4,800 innovations, 34 being major ones. Last year, 140,000 young workers completed their yearly production quotas 2 months ahead of time.

In their work, young people began to feel their lack of knowledge and raised the slogan "make up for the time lost" during the cultural revolution. About 900,000 young workers are attending sparetime classes organized by their factories or workplaces. The sparetime college courses given over TV are followed by 100,000 people and 17 Shanghai universities and colleges are also giving correspondence courses or night school classes. There are advisory centers for self-study and the Municipal Youth Palace alone helps 9,300 young people who are studying by themselves. But the greatest number of young people nowadays were in organized study classes, said Fan Hongxi.

He said he had heard some criticism of Shanghai's young people for paying attention to style of clothing and recreation. He said he did not share this view. Didn't socialism mean providing a better life for all, he asked. So long as the pursuit of the good life was not the beginning and end for young people, there wasn't anything wrong, he said.

CSO: 4000/43

PARTY AND STATE

'BA YI' RADIO CRITICIZES NEW PRC CONSTITUTION

OW221345 (Clandestine) BA YI Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Excerpts] After a long period of deliberations and discussions, the new constitution was officially adopted. With respect to both its form and contents, the new constitution shows a great improvement compared with the several past constitutions. However, no matter how good a constitution is, it is valuable only if it is implemented.

Our country's 1954 constitution was based on our country's national situation and the experience of foreign countries in formulating constitutions, especially the experience of various socialist countries. It was a considerably perfect and fundamental law of the country. Had things been done in accordance with the constitution, there would not have been the adventurous actions of the great leap forward, the millions of deaths from starvation, and the widespread political persecution in the name of opposing "rightists." Nor would there have been the 10 years of turbulence and fascist autocratic rule.

In fact, our country's constitutions have never been implemented as the supreme law of the state, nor have their supreme legal power been brought into play. As we may recall, in the 28 years from 1954 until now we have spent our energy only on formulating constitutions, discussing constitutions, revising constitutions, adopting constitutions and studying constitutions. Following that, we have trampled on constitutions and then started all over again.

One of the main reasons for causing such a situation is that some individual principal leaders of the central authorities despise the NPC, the organ of supreme power, and regard the state's constitutions merely as scraps of paper. To them, the domestic and foreign policies approved by the NPC or its Standing Committee and the resolutions on appointments and dismissals of government leaders are like waste paper without any legal effect. They can dismiss and replace, according to their own interests and will, any of these leaders, including the president and vice presidents of the country, vice premiers of the State Council and the ministers of the various ministries. Even such an important matter as sending the PLA to engage in a war abroad was decided on only by what they say. Therefore, people both inside and

outside the party only know that there are leaders and do not seem to realize that there are constitutions. Leading comrades of the party, the government and the army only stress the safeguarding of the leaders' prestige, but never advocate that of the constitution. Even now when the new constitution has been adopted, the real supreme power of the state still does not lie with the NPC, as the various important policies and appointments and dismissals had all been carried out long before the convocation of the NPC session and then confirmed legally through the NPC. Moreover, the State Central Military Commission created according to the stipulations of the new constitution is, like the ears of a deaf person, nothing more than an ornament as long as the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee still exists. If such a situation continues to exist, there will be no difference between the old and the new constitutions.

CSO: 4005/282

PARTY AND STATE

ZHI GONG DANG STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS NINTH SESSION

Session Opens

OW220548 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1208 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Dec (XINHUA)--The ninth (enlarged) session of the Seventh Central Standing Committee of the China Zhi Gong Dang opened in Beijing today.

In his speech at the session's opening ceremony, Chairman Huang Dingchen of the Zhi Gong Dang called on all of its members to conscientiously study and publicize the new constitution, implement the guidelines laid down by the fifth session of the Fifth NPC and the fifth session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee in all the work of the Zhi Gong Dang and to bring about a new situation in its work in order to contribute to the socialist modernization of the motherland.

Huang Dingchen said: The promulgation and implementation of the new constitution is a big happy event for us returned overseas Chinese. The new constitution provides the legal basis for our country's legal system and constitutes a reliable guarantee for maintaining lasting stability in our country as well as for achieving the grand goal set by the 12th National CPC Congress. Zhi Gong Dang members should adopt various methods for organizing returned overseas Chinese and their dependents to study and publicize the new constitution and fulfill their glorious duty to guard the sanctity of the constitution and ensure its implementation.

Huang Dingchen pointed out: In light of the central task of the CPC and the government, the Zhi Gong Dang should effectively provide services for returned overseas Chinese and their dependents, do propaganda work among them and strengthen its work in contacting and uniting with compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and with overseas Chinese. Most members of the Zhi Gong Dang are intellectuals. Zhi Gong Dang organizations at various levels should show concern for their work, study and daily life and encourage them to make suggestions on the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization and to bring their intelligence and wisdom into full play.

Vice Chairman Wu Juetian of the Zhi Gong Dang presided over the opening ceremony of the session which was attended by Peng Guanghan, deputy director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office under the State Council, and others.

Session Closes

OW220606 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1216 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Dec (XINHUA)--The ninth (enlarged) session of the Seventh Central Standing Committee of the China Zhi Gong Dang closed in Beijing on 20 December. The meeting called on all members of the Zhi Gong Dang to implement the guidelines of the 12th National CPC Congress, the fifth session of the Fifth National People's Congress and the fifth session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee in their work; establish contacts and unite with overseas Chinese, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan compatriots; and strive to accomplish the three great tasks of the 1980's.

The meeting began in Beijing on 16 December.

The meeting held: It is the central task of the Zhi Gong Dang to arouse enthusiasm among its members and among the masses with whom they keep contacts to contribute to the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations in China. The Zhi Gong Dang organizations at all levels should assist the CPC and the people's governments in implementing the policies concerning intellectuals and overseas Chinese affairs, and encourage Zhi Gong Dang members to suggest ways and means for fulfilling the sixth 5-year plan.

The meeting emphasized: In order to create a new situation of socialist modernization and bring about an earlier return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland, all members of the Zhi Gong Dang should work under the CPC leadership and in coordination with the departments concerned to further step up contacts with overseas Chinese, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan compatriots, encourage their relatives and friends to support the construction of the motherland and invite specialized persons to return to China to give lectures or conduct academic exchanges. The Zhi Gong Dang members should enthusiastically provide service to their relatives and friends visiting China on sightseeing tours and tell them facts about the new outlook of the motherland and their hometowns and about CPC policies concerning overseas Chinese affairs, Taiwan's return to the motherland and economic relations with foreign countries.

CSO: 4005/282

PARTY AND STATE

'ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO' ON STUDYING CONSTITUTION

HK130740 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 5 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Young Citizens Must Set the Example in Studying and Safeguarding the Constitution"]

[Text] The fifth session of the Fifth CPPCC adopted the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China." The youth of every nationality and region of China should study well the central core of this document and its relevance in preserving the smooth running of the nation. They must bear the heavy responsibility of protecting this constitution as well as ensuring that it is realized and practiced in all its glory.

After the establishment of our peoples' republic, and during the initial stage of advanced practical realization, the constitution was drawn up four separate times. This new constitution takes the guiding ideology of the earlier drafts as its basis and through its legal form, affirms the fruits of construction and the long period of struggling revolutionarism carried out by the people, setting the country's fundamental system and fundamental tasks and providing a high level of legal effectiveness. What should be underlined in particular is that the correct principles and achievements made since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee by means of China's construction of democracy have already produced many significant guidelines and laws, setting up a new milestone in the establishment of a legal system and the development of socialist democracy in China and providing a fundamental legal basis and plumb line for the overall development of educating China's youth in terms of morality, general knowledge and physical education. The constitution provides the citizens of China with the enjoyment of democratic rights incomparably superior to those in capitalist countries, and in particular, it provides for very special powers for the administration of national affairs, economic and cultural affairs and social affairs. All young people claiming Chinese citizenship must actively encourage the young people of every nationality in China to sternly yet boldly study and work and increase the heroic struggle so that everyone may enjoy these new democratic rights to their utmost and appreciate the benefits of them.

After the new constitution has been implemented, what every young person must constantly consider and study is that when exercising the rights provided in the new constitution "you must take the new constitution as your

fundamental standard for all activities." On the one hand the state must guarantee that the citizens correctly exercise their rights and that we do not see a repeat of the 10 years of social chaos, where whichever household was singled out for persecution, suffered persecution without question, and whoever was chosen for arrest was simply arrested, resulting in destruction of the lives of the nation's people. On the other hand, every citizen must carry out his or her duties to the state, thus every citizen must respect and love the motherland, must protect the motherland, must actively engage in work and provide strength for the socialist modernization construction program, and any kind of behavior likely to damage the socialist system must be extinguished. Another point worth taking note of is that at present, not only are there many young people, but there are many Communist Youth League members who cannot make a clear distinction between fundamental differences in socialist democracy and the democracy of bourgeoisie classes. These young people still do not appreciate that socialist democracy was originally a democracy of the majority and a centralized or collective system of democracy and thus does not mean that any citizen can act exactly as he or she sees fit. If the democracy of the majority is destroyed and thus the collective system of democracy, then socialist democracy in its very essence is also destroyed and even the personal lives of individual citizens may be destroyed. Only by appreciating the need to protect the socialist system and the need to support the principles of the collective system of democracy can one ever truly call oneself a citizen of the People's Republic of China who correctly exercises his or her democratic rights.

The constitution says, "While exercising constitutional and legal rights, every citizen must also carry out and fulfill his or her constitutional and legal tasks." China cannot tolerate the presence of citizens who only exercise their rights and do not fulfill or carry out their constitutional and legal obligations. There must be restrictions and limits on the freedom and rights of the citizens, thereby ensuring certain guarantees for the benefits of the socialist motherland. Only if every single citizen abides by the constitution and the legal system and correctly carries out his or her rights and at the same time satisfactorily completes his or her fundamental obligations can we hope to establish equality between people and a correct relationship between the people and society. The young citizens of China must join together with everyone else and correctly exercise their rights provided in the constitution and the legal system while at the same time fulfilling their obligations to the state, in particular the safeguarding of the constitution and all that it entails.

The new constitution is the result of a courageous struggle, the sweat and blood of the people of our nation, and represents the legalization and systematization of socialist democracy and represents an important part of the newly opened up era in the socialist modernized construction program. Strict safeguarding of the constitution represents safeguarding the benefits and interests of the socialist motherland. We should realize that in some areas and in some work units there is insufficient appreciation of the importance of the legal system and hence there is also a certain disregard for it as well. There are still those who display hostility and destructive tendencies toward the socialist system and thus we can see that it is indeed easier said than done to ensure the full implementation of the new

constitution in every area and every domain of the country. Communist Youth League members and young people of every nationality in China should protect the constitution as they would their own eyes and struggle to combat all verbal and active moves against it.

Communist Youth League groups are the leading force for all young people in China in terms of studying communism through practical socialism. Every one must answer the great call of the 12th National Congress and must implement the decisions and policies of the fifth plenary session of the Fifth National People's Congress. We must strengthen education in Communist Youth League members and the youth of all China in terms of appreciating their constitutional rights and obligations and their morals as Chinese citizens. All of this represents an important part of the political and ideological work of the Communist Youth League groups. It should be pointed out that in this great school of the Communist Youth League, there has not as yet been any good development of teaching of the socialist legal system and the present attitudes of many of today's youth in terms of the legal system is somewhat lacking. Taking the study of the new constitution as a starting point, we must carry out repeated propagation and education of the legal system and help all school levels, from the primary level upward, to carry out this education while also helping enterprises and work units to educate workers in work responsibility and work ethics as well as discipline; in this way every young person may have an intimate understanding of the legal system and the law. In particular we must teach and at the same time supervise Communist Youth League members in their position as leading representatives of China's youth and thus ensure that they understand and respect the constitution and the legal system and actively strive to realize the establishment of a socialist spiritual civilization as suggested by the central government. In the next 5 years we must try every path and adopt every measure we possibly can to realize the thorough propagation of ideological, moral and disciplinary education to all the youth of China.

The new constitution sets correct policies and directions for the upsurgence of China and the development and growth of the younger generation. All patriotic young people should derive their strength from this great new legal document and use it to color and influence their behavior and actions, constantly strengthening their pride in and respect for their own nationality as well as respecting the motherland and the glorious socialist construction program. They should boldly and unblinkingly oppose any actions which damage the interests of the socialist motherland and make great and active contributions to the safeguarding and realization of the constitution.

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PARTY AND STATE

CONTINUED IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE URGED

HK091112 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Guang Ming [6782 2494]: "Correctly Carry Out the Ideological Struggles on Two Fronts--Some Understanding From Studying the 12th CPC Congress Documents"]

[Text] Since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has all along taken a firm stand on some major questions of principle and waged timely and appropriate ideological struggles on two fronts--against "leftist" and right deviations. In handling various practical problems, our party has done its best to act in a scientific and all-sided way as required by Marxism. This has enabled us to deal fairly successfully and relatively speedily with many complex ideological problems and social and political contradictions. In his report to the 12th Party Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang emphatically summed up the major experience in this aspect. In studying the 12th Party Congress documents and implementing its spirit and in the fight for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, we must continue to wage appropriate ideological struggles on two fronts. Only by so doing will we be able to accumulate new experience, break new ground in theory and carry forward Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought under new historical conditions and in many new fields of practice.

Waging ideological struggles on two fronts is a major experience, not only for the international communist movement but for our party also. In the history of the communist movement, the struggles between the Marxist-Leninist line and the wrong line and deviations have always been waged on two fronts. During China's democratic revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong led the whole party to struggle against "leftist" and right deviations many times, thus ensuring the implementation of the correct line by combining Marxism-Leninism with the specific situation of the Chinese revolution and achieving the great victory of China's democratic revolution. During the time of building socialism, Comrade Mao Zedong also exhorted us to "guard against 'leftist' and right deviations," and that "we must wage a struggle on two fronts, combating both 'leftist' and right deviations." ("Speeches at Party National Conference") However, in a historic period of considerable length struggles were launched only against the right deviations, and not against the "leftist" deviations because of the "leftist" mistakes made by our party in guiding ideology. This led to a suspension of the struggle on two fronts within

the party, even making no mention of it. Such an ossified way of thinking did not change until the third plenary session of the party. Since then, on the one hand, in its efforts to prevent the recurrence of mistakes that would lead to the broadening of the scope of class struggle, the party Central Committee has systematically liquidated the erroneous theory of "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" put forth during the "cultural revolution," a theory of the "leftist" deviation that envisaged a continuing "revolution whereby one class overthrows another," and it has vigorously developed socialist democracy and a socialist legal system and restored and expanded our party's united front work. On the other hand, the party has reiterated the four basic principles centering on upholding the leadership of the party, criticized and curbed the tendency toward bourgeois liberalism and resolutely cracked down on all types of criminal activities that disrupt socialist construction. Early in March 1979, at a meeting discussing principles of the party's theoretical work, Comrade Deng Xiaoping emphatically pointed out: On the one hand, we must continue to resolutely liquidate the baneful influence of the gang of four to help sections of comrades free themselves from the influence of the "leftist" deviations and must strike a heavy blow at a very small number of people who attack the party's principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session. On the other hand, we must exert enormous efforts to fight against the ideological trend of distrusting the four basic principles. The two ideological trends all run counter to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and are obstacles to the development of our socialist modernization.

What we refer to when we speak of "leftist" and right deviations does not include those deviations practiced by careerists and conspirators who are completely antagonistic to us politically. We only refer to the "leftist" and right ideologies emerging due to deviation from the correct track of Marxism in our revolutionary ranks. In the sense of epistemology, this derives from the divorce between subjective and objective and between cognition and practice. If objective conditions are ready, our cognition still falls behind objective reality and no action is necessarily taken; this is right deviation. If our cognition surpasses objective reality, we still blindly take action; this is "leftist" deviation. Precisely as Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "To move far ahead of the times, to outpace current developments, to be rash in action and in matters of principle and policy and to hit out indiscriminately in struggles and controversies--these are 'leftist' deviations. To fall behind the times, to fail to keep pace with current developments and to be lacking in militancy--these are right deviations." "Things move in space and time. Here time is the main concern. When people do not observe things according to the actual situation and go beyond time, this is 'leftist' deviation. Otherwise, if they fall behind time, this means right deviation." ("Speeches at Party National Conference"; "Prefaces to Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside")

What we are building is a socialism with distinctive Chinese features. There is no and it is impossible to have a complete and ready mold to copy. We can only move forward in practice and in line with the practical situation under the guidance of Marxism. Therefore, we will naturally encounter

numerous new things and problems. Under such circumstances, it is not strange that people are apt to think one-sidedly, certain errors will come up and "leftist" and right deviations will appear because of the influence of old ideas and customs and because of a lack of experience in dealing with new things, plus other factors. This is an objective reality. Since it is so, we should not take a policy of nonrecognition or an attitude of indifference to both the "leftist" and right deviations, but we should instead simultaneously wage an ideological struggle on two fronts, combating both "leftist" and right deviations. Is this eclecticism? No, it is not. Eclecticism is a concept of philosophy. It is in fact the theory of equilibrium, which coordinates two parties of contradiction with differentiating what is primary from what is secondary. When "leftist" deviation appears, we must combat it. When right deviation arises, we must combat it also; that is, we combat both "leftist" and right deviations. This is exactly the revolutionary dialectics. This means that we act in the scientific and all-sided way as required by Marxism and that we safeguard the purity of Marxism and the party's correct line.

Of course, combating both the "leftist" and right deviations does not mean that we should shoot first with one hand, then with the other, or use our strength equally at any time or concerning any problem. It also does not mean that we should not be aware of the major tendencies in a given time and situation. At present, we should not yet neglect the trend of the "leftist" mistakes. It is still of great importance to further liquidate "leftist" ideology. We must be clearly aware that "leftist" ideology and its influence have been shaped and have existed over a long period of time in our political, economic and social life. Having lived for a long time under the "leftist" influence, some comrades are deeply effected by "leftist" ideology. In addition, neglecting or being lazy in conducting investigation and study, these comrades often have poor eyesight in judging new things, lack the courage and willpower to tackle new problems and are apt to return to the old track of "leftist" deviation. Therefore, they cannot resolutely carry out the party's line, principles and policies in relaxing and implementing the party's economic policies in rural areas, in readjusting and reforming the economy, developing the work of education, science and culture, implementing the policy toward intellectuals and doing political and ideological work. Anyway, in the future we should not slacken in criticizing, correcting and preventing "leftist" mistakes. If we should continue to combat "leftist" deviation, should we also combat right deviation? Of course we should, because there indeed exists the tendency toward bourgeois liberalism which goes against the four basic principles. We should in no way tolerate the development of such a tendency and should resolutely struggle against it.

To guard against "leftist" and right deviations, what is most important is that we must integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the actual situation of the Chinese revolution, correctly analyze the situation, understand and have a good grasp of the essential spirit of the 12th Party Congress in an overall way and proceed with everything from the actual conditions. The report to the 12th Party Congress uses materialist dialectics not only in summing up historical experience but also in setting forth the tasks in the

days to come. This is what we should earnestly understand and grasp in all fields of endeavor. For example, in dealing with the relationship between material civilization and spiritual civilization, not only should we guard against the tendency of only grasping economic construction, but neglecting the building of spiritual civilization. We should also prevent the recurrence of "leftist" ideas such as "spirit is omnipotent" and "Prominence should be given to politics." We must know well that concerning material and spiritual civilizations, each is a condition and objective of the other, so we must put a correct relationship between them. Moreover, we must do more to educate the whole people and first the young people, in communist ideology and encourage them to cultivate communist ideals and moral values. But the education should not depart from the present economic policies of our party. We must continue to liquidate the ideological influence of "bigger in size and of a more developed socialist nature" and of "egalitarianism" and make sure that the implementation of the party's economic policies at the present stage is combined with the magnificent goal of realizing communism. Furthermore, we must correctly understand the two aspects, the cultural and the ideological in the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Neither one should be overemphasized at the expense of the other. Views such as an underestimation of the importance of education, science and culture and discrimination of the importance of education, science and culture and discrimination against intellectuals are all wrong. The view of setting ideals, morality and discipline against culture is one-sided. In a word, handling things in an all-sided and scientific way is an ideological method required by Marxism and is an art of leadership.

Generally speaking, "leftist" and right deviations are a problem of cognition, so they are usually corrected in the sphere of ideological struggle. We must, therefore, follow principles and regular patterns of ideological struggle in combatting the two deviations. In a period of considerable length in the past, different opinions within the party were not judged according to the actual situation because of mistakes in the party's guiding ideology. Thus, correct opinions were often alleged as remarks of right deviation, persons who held different opinions were viciously criticized and struggled and struggles within the party often went too far. This in fact mixed up the two different types of contradictions and caused great losses. We must keep this painful lesson firmly in mind. It is true that the struggle against "leftist" and right deviations in the ideological sphere often has connections with the class struggle in society. But, the two struggles are different in principle after all. We should in no way mix them up. If we do, we will make mistakes.

In upholding the principles and regular pattern of ideological struggle, we must act according to what Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "The only way to settle questions of an ideological nature or controversial issue among the people is by the democratic method, the method of discussion, criticism, persuasion and education, and by the method of coercion or repression." ("Correct handling of contradictions among the people") Correct criticism and education, and in particular self-criticism, are the basic principles and methods in carrying out ideological struggle on two fronts.

Here one thing more should be stressed; that is that we must intensify theoretical study of Marxism. Ideologically, "Leftist" and right deviations usually result from a lack of fundamental theories of Marxism or from the failure to understand well and in an overall way the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought, therefore people are apt to think one-sidedly. To overcome this one-sided thinking, one of effective method is to intensify study. In study, we must do our best to integrate theory with practice, conduct investigation and profoundly and systematically study all aspects, combine the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism with concrete practice, and observe the world, study new situations and solve new problems with the viewpoints, stand and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought. Meanwhile, we must study basic Marxist theories in conjunction with the study of the 12th Party Congress documents. We must also adhere to the correct line formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and must not deviate from the party's correct line so as to avoid mistakes or "leftist" and right deviations. Only in this way will we be able to ensure unceasing development of socialist modernization under the leadership of our party.

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PARTY AND STATE

'LIAOWANG' ON BUILDING CHINESE-STYLE 'SOCIALISM'

HK240716 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 11, 20 Nov 82 pp 5-7

[Article by contributing commentator: "Build Socialism With Chinese Characteristics"]

[Text] Comrade Deng Xiaoping said in his opening speech to the 12th CPC National Congress: "To integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete realities of China, blaze a path of our own and build socialism with Chinese characteristics--this is the basic conclusion we have reached in summing up long, historical experience." "China's affairs should be run according to China's circumstances and by our own efforts."

Communists are internationalists. Our slogan is, as put forth in the "Communist Manifesto," "Workers of all countries, unite." Our ultimate goal is to realize communism in all countries. To accomplish this extremely great and extremely glorious mission, it is first necessary for the communists of every country and every nation to rely on and unite with the proletariat and the people of their country and nation to defeat the reactionaries and accomplish their revolutionary tasks within the sphere of their country and nation. Workers of all countries unite to realize communism throughout the world--this is the noble character of our internationalists. Communists, proletarians and the people of all countries always help each other. However, to attain the above objective, they first have to do well the work within the sphere of their country and nation in the communist spirit. Therefore, they should correctly understand the realities of their country and nation and thus formulate the correct line, principles and policies and take correct actions. Certainly they may take the experiences of other countries and nations as reference. But they must analyze these experiences and see which parts are suitable and which parts are unsuitable to the conditions of their country. Even if they are suitable, they should be changed and developed according to the conditions of their country and the level of the people's political consciousness and the level to which the people are organized. They should not be mechanically copied.

Comrade Mao Zedong said in his article "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War": "The laws of war are a problem which anyone directing a war must study and solve." "The laws of revolutionary war are a problem which anyone directing a revolutionary war must study and solve." "The laws

of China's revolutionary war are a problem which anyone directing China's revolutionary war must study and solve." He mentioned the relations between the general and the specific laws at different levels. China has gained very rich experience in revolutionary war. After the birth of the CPC, it experienced the northern expedition, the agrarian revolutionary war, the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war. After the founding of the PRC, it experienced the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, the war of self-defense and counterattack in the Sino-Indian borders and the war of self-defense and counterattack against Vietnam. The law of war in each period was different and therefore the guidance of war in each period could not remain unchanged. Developments and creations should be made in light of the current situation. This applies to war. This also applies to the giving of guidance in war and construction. In carrying out socialist modernization, we should not stick to the method which we formerly adopted in carrying out economic work in our base areas, nor should we confine our scope of vision to the laws of economic construction in other socialist countries or during the early post-liberation period in China. We should pay particular attention to studying the current situation in our country and understand and grasp the law of our country's socialist modernization. Only by acting in this way can we accomplish our task of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Formerly, we seldom had cultural and academic exchanges with foreign countries, so that we knew little about the conditions of other socialist countries, and still less about the conditions of capitalist countries. Over the past few years, we have learned more about the conditions and experiences of foreign countries and have done some work in learning the foreign experiences of business management and bringing in advanced foreign technologies. In doing so, the main aspect has been good, but the phenomenon of mechanically copying foreign experiences has existed to varying degrees. In carrying out revolution in the past, we suffered great losses as a result of mechanically copying foreign experiences. In carrying out construction, handling industrial problems and planning management, we also suffered losses by copying the Soviet Union's experience, and some problems have not yet been solved, even up to now. Some of our comrades are carrying out studies to find out the patterns in which a socialist country may develop its economic construction. Our study of these problems is not superfluous but is actually inadequate. We really need to learn useful experience through serious study. However, the conclusions reached in this way should not be taken simply as the only pattern for us to follow. We must blaze a path by our own efforts.

China has many characteristics which are lacking in other countries, including socialist ones. China is a big country with vast territories and complicated conditions with the result that economic and cultural development in one locality is greatly different from that in another locality. It has a population of 1 billion, of which 800 million are peasants. The number of Chinese peasants is greater than the total number of peasants in the Soviet Union, Japan, the United States, and Eastern and Western Europe. Our party has a history of fighting shoulder to shoulder and sharing weal and woe, breathing the same air and sharing a common destiny with the Chinese people

of all nationalities for more than 60 years. Despite its mistakes in handling the rural problem, it still maintains close ties with the broad masses of peasants. This has become a characteristic of fundamental significance in the Chinese people's political, economic, cultural and social lives. The "great leap forward" greatly harmed the peasants. In the spring of 1961, investigation and study were vigorously conducted in response to Comrade Mao Zedong's call. Comrade Mao Zedong personally directed a few groups to make investigations in the countryside. Comrade Liu Shaoqi also went to the countryside to make investigations. When he came to Hunan, the peasants told him: Your party has done a really poor job in the past few years, but we peasants neither took to the streets and demonstrated nor resorted to violence, still less rose in revolt. The Communist Party probably is asleep and we have been waiting for it to wake up. Just as we expected, you have now come to hear what we have to say. The Chinese peasants said these meaningful words in deep affection despite their hardships. Their words also reflected the close ties between the party and the peasants. Comrade Chen Yun said: In saying that we seek truth from facts, we must consider that 800 million of the 1 billion Chinese people are peasants, and this is the biggest fact. Our principles and policies must be based on this fact and must aim at reassuring the peasants. He suggested importing grain from abroad and reducing the quantity of grain to be requisitioned in the countryside so that the peasants might rehabilitate. As a result, the peasants were fed and displayed their enthusiasm, and there were conditions for developing a diversified economy. Without taking this measure, we would have met many more difficulties than we have now met in instituting the responsibility system. The system currently adopted in the rural areas is suitable to the actual conditions in China's countryside. In Comrade Hu Yaobang's words, it is now in the ascendant. Has this system been copied from a foreign pattern? Could we do our work as well as we are doing if we copied the foreign patterns? A contradiction we have met in carrying out modernization is: Can the question of employment be completely solved if we raise labor productivity? Since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have been trying to find a way to resolve this contradiction step by step. The 12th CPC National Congress put forth that it is necessary to persistently put the state sector of the economy in a leading position and at the same time adopt the form of diversified economy. The cooperative economic undertakings funded and run by urban youths and other residents have been developed. The individual economy run by urban laborers has also made headway within the scope specified by the state and under the guidance of industrial and commercial administrative organs. We firmly believe that the enthusiasm of the 1 billion Chinese people can definitely be aroused in different ways and contribute enormously to the socialist modernization.

We should do our work according to China's circumstances and capacity and we should blaze a path of our own. This involves the questions of China's relations with other countries and of our party's relations with fraternal parties. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said in his opening speech to the 12th CPC National Congress: "While we Chinese people value our friendship and cooperation with other countries and people, we value even more our hard-won independence and sovereign rights. No foreign country can expect China to

be its vassal, nor can it expect China to swallow any bitter fruit harmful to China's interests." Though brief, these words expressed what the Chinese people of all nationalities and the Chinese communists wanted to say. Comrade Hu Yaobang said in his report to the 12th CPC National Congress: "Being patriots, we do not tolerate any encroachment on China's national dignity or interests. Being internationalists, we are deeply aware that China's national interests cannot be fully realized separately from the overall interests of mankind." "In the 33 years since the founding of the PRC, we have shown the world by deeds that China never attaches itself to any big power or group of powers, and never yields to pressure from any big power." These principles have been consistently observed by our party since the founding of the PRC. We have also adhered to these principles in our recent handling of international relationships.

A joint communique was issued by the governments of the PRC and the United States on 17 August 1982. It was a major event in the relationship between the two countries following the Shanghai communique and the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relationships between the PRC and the United States. In handling the major questions of principle concerning the sale of U.S. arms to Taiwan and the Taiwan issue which is China's internal affair and brooks no intervention by any foreign country, the communique expressed our view in the form of an official document. We communists stand firm on matters of principle. However, the publication of the communique was only a first attempt to solve the problem. It was the deeds of the United States afterward that mattered. The U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act" has been a dark cloud hanging over Sino-U.S. relations. Recently, some Americans proposed forcing the U.S. Congress to interpret the Sino-U.S. joint communique as subordinate to the "Taiwan Relations Act," so as to impede the U.S. Government from fulfilling the Sino-U.S. joint communique and disrupt the improvement of Sino-U.S. relations. This merits attention. The Chinese people value the friendship of the American people. However, they have always held that this is a matter entirely different from their diplomatic relations with the U.S. Government.

Beijing from 27 July 1982, we criticized, openly and through the press, the Japanese Ministry of Education for revising the Japanese textbooks and tampering with the Japanese history of invading China and carried on negotiations through the diplomatic channel. This matter showed clearly that a handful of Japanese people were really trying to revitalize militarism. We must heighten vigilance against it. Just like the U.S. monopoly capitalists, some of the Japanese big capitalists did hold the view that as China has some requests to make of Japan, Japan may do whatever it likes and China will have to swallow the bitter fruit harmful to its interests. This view was entirely wrong. We always persist in defending our sovereign rights and at no time allow any other country to encroach on our sovereign rights. Japan launched the war of aggression, bringing disaster not only to the Chinese people, but to the Japanese people as well. The Japanese people rose to oppose the revision of textbooks by the Japanese Government and asked the Japanese Government to correct its mistake. The Chinese and Japanese people share the same view on this question. Our struggle against the Japanese militarists won extensive support from the Japanese people. We shall always

uphold the principle that "the Chinese and Japanese people will be friendly to each other, generation after generation." This is the common wish of the Chinese and Japanese people.

Between the Chinese and the Soviet people, there is a friendship of long standing. Sino-Soviet relations have become what they are today because the Soviet Union has pursued a hegemonist policy. Sino-Soviet relations mean more than the bilateral relations between the two countries. The Soviet policy toward China is closely related to the hegemonist policy pushed by the Soviet Union throughout the world. Opposing hegemonism is one of our three major tasks for the 1980's.

On the question of the relationship between parties, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said in May 1980: "Whether the internal policy and line of the party of a country is right or wrong should be judged by the party itself and by the people of that country. After all, it is the comrades of that country who know best the conditions of that country." "The party and people of a country must be respected in handling the affairs of their country. They are the ones to find the way to solve their problems. Another party should not act as the paternal party issuing orders. We object to being ordered about by others. We shall never order others about. This should be regarded as an important principle." These principles were reiterated and further elucidated during the 12th CPC National Congress. The report to the congress said: "The communist parties of all countries are equal. Whether large or small, long or short in their history, in power or out of power, they cannot be divided into superior and inferior parties. Our party has suffered from the attempt of a self-elevated paternal party to keep us under control. As is commonly known, it is through resisting such control that our independent external policy has won its successes." "We hold that all communist parties should respect each other. Each party has its strong and weak points. Being situated in different circumstances, all parties cannot be expected to hold completely identical views on the assessment of situations and on their own tasks. Their differences of opinion can only be resolved gradually through friendly consultations and patiently giving each other time. We are in favor of all communist parties learning from each other's successes and failures, believing that this will help the international communist movement to grow and flourish." These principles will play a role in our foreign relations for a long time to come.

In short, with regard to foreign relations, as Comrade Deng Xiaoping said in his opening speech to the 12th CPC National Congress: We Chinese people have our own national self-respect and pride. We deem it the highest honor to love our country and contribute our all to its socialist construction, and we deem it the deepest disgrace to impair the interests, dignity and honor of our socialist motherland.

A line in the "anthem of the anti-Japanese military and political college" during the Yanan period read: A group of elite sons and grandsons of the Chinese nation assemble on the bank of the Huanghe River. This chiefly meant that a group of elite sons and grandsons of the Chinese nation assembled in the CPC. We communists aim at achieving great things. We want to

overthrow all systems of exploitation and oppression in the world, to liberate all oppressed peoples and nations, to emancipate the whole of mankind and to realize the loftiest ideal of communism throughout the world. Communism is a social system of boundless happiness, radiating with beauty. Realization of this ideal needs the efforts of people of a few generations. We firmly believe that this ideal will be realized in the end. As long as we live, we communists should work wholeheartedly and contribute our all to this cause, so that through our efforts, our country and even the whole world will come nearer and nearer to the objective of communism. The Chinese communists who are undertaking this great cause are the noblest and the most honorable people. In maintaining contacts with foreign capitalists and with capitalists among overseas Chinese and compatriots of Hong Kong and Macao, our ultimate purpose is to realize communism. We communists are broad-minded but we shall never forget our national and class dignity. There is a very small number of people who have forgotten the ideal of communism, coveting small advantages, accepting bribes, extorting money, being servile to capitalists, humiliating the nation and forfeiting its sovereignty, the national and party dignities and their personal dignities. Their deeds run counter to communism.

While studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, we must deeply understand the important idea of the party about building socialism with Chinese characteristics, dare to think, and be brave in practicing and in finding out the law of China's socialist modernization; we must boldly learn the advanced foreign experiences and be capable of differentiating and analyzing them and making new creations. We are internationalists and also are patriots. We must always remember what the communists ought to do and what morals a Chinese communist should have, so that our future words and deeds will be worthy of the honorable title of elite sons and grandsons of the Chinese nation and the glorious name of a Chinese communist.

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PARTY AND STATE

YIN FATANG SPEAKS AT NPC GROUP DISCUSSION

OW191445 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0825 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporter Guo Yuanfa: "A Glorious Future--Notes On a Group Discussion by Deputies From Xizang Attending the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--At a group discussion, deputies from Xizang attending the fifth session of the Fifth NPC, as masters of the country, conscientiously discussed Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the sixth 5-year plan, spoke glowingly of the improving economic and political situation in Xizang and looked forward to the bright future of the socialist motherland. The more they discussed the plan, the more confidence they had. They voiced the determination to bring about a new situation in the construction of Xizang.

Dan-Ba-Jian-Zuo, NPC deputy and Lhasa mayor, said: In his report, Premier Zhao Ziyang said: What is particularly gratifying is that many agriculturally backward areas have quickly and extensively improved their situation in agricultural production in the past 1, 2 or 3 years, which has been rarely seen since the founding of the PRC. This appraisal accords completely with Xizang's actual conditions. From the changes that have taken place in Damxung County near Lhasa Municipality in the past few years, one can see the tremendous changes that have taken place throughout the region of Xizang. Damxung is a county engaged in animal husbandry where there was a constant grain shortage in the past and where herdsmen did not have enough to eat and wear. Since the production responsibility system was instituted, livestock production has developed. As a result, herdsmen now have more livestock products to trade for more grain. Now every household in the county has surplus grain. He said: According to statistics, 20 percent of the herdsman families in the county have surplus grain sufficient for 2 years, 64 percent have surplus enough for 1 and 1/2 years and 16 percent have surplus grain for 1 year.

A cadre of Tibetan nationality who grew up after the liberation of Xizang, Suo-Lang-Qun-Zong, NPC deputy and deputy director of the regional commerce department, said: Since 1980 the central authorities have adopted special policies in the region, including a tax exemption policy. After 2 years of

hard work, the masses have generally solved their food and clothing problems and have begun to become better-off. The average per-capita income in the region was 200 yuan in 1981.

NPC Deputy Yin Fatang said: There are many favorable conditions in Xizang. It can be said that there are treasures everywhere in the region. Xizang is windy, but the wind is also a treasure because it can be used to generate electricity. It has plenty of sunshine, and there are great prospects for the development of solar energy there. Its terrestrial heat is also a treasure because it can be used to generate electricity. Several hydro-power stations can be built along the Yarlung Zangbo River. Xizang is also very rich in mineral and forest resources. With vast grasslands, the region has now raised more than 20 million head of livestock and has a great potential for the development of animal husbandry. In addition, there are also great prospects for the development of sideline production. The people in Xizang are now very enthusiastic about eliminating poverty and are very eager to become better-off as soon as possible. We will make proper use of the funds the state has supported us with. We will strive to learn from the experiences of fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and make vigorous efforts to train qualified personnel and to get such personnel from other parts of the country. He said: When we make full use of such favorable conditions and positive factors, economic construction will develop quickly in Xizang.

CSO: 4005/282

PARTY AND STATE

'HEBEI RIBAO' URGES CHECKING FALSE ACCUSATIONS

HK151330 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 82 p 5

[Article: "It Is Essential to Enforce Sanctions of Party Discipline and State Law Against Those Who Make False Accusations"--reprinted from Dang Feng Yu Dang Ji (Party Work Style and Discipline)]

[Text] In view of the trumped-up cases that have occurred in some localities, the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee has recently adopted measures to seriously check the unhealthy tendency of lodging false accusations. This is quite essential for supporting a healthy tendency, rectifying party work style, safeguarding law and discipline and consolidating a political situation characterized by stability and unity.

Lodging false accusations refers to a criminal act of intentionally making up stories, falsifying evidence and bringing charges to judiciary bodies with the aim of leveling charges against innocent people or increasing other people's responsibility for an offense. A typical case in point is the false accusations lodged by Liu Wensheng, former deputy chief procurator in Ren County, Hebei Province, against Chief Procurator Xin Renzhi. With respect to this case, there is an explicit provision in Article 138 of the law on criminal procedure. The party committee concerned should promptly instruct the judicial organs to conscientiously check and verify the facts, impartially enforce the law and strictly punish the culprits.

At present, the phenomenon of bringing false charges also frequently occurs in the inner-party political life. Some party members or cadres adopt the method of bringing false charges against the comrades, leaders or organizations out of envy and hate. They make up stories, distort facts by willful exaggeration or cook up charges by stretching the meaning. They "report" and bring charges to the CPC committees at higher levels up to the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the CPC Central Committee in an attempt to frame good people, overthrow decent comrades and discredit and disrupt party organizations. This also constitutes an act of bringing false charges which, first and foremost, violates party discipline. It is explicitly stipulated in Article 39 of the party constitution that it is strictly forbidden within the party to retaliate against or frame comrades. Any offending organization or individual must be dealt with according to party discipline or the laws of the state. In point seven of the "Guiding

Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" it is explicitly stipulated: "Both accuser and the accused are forbidden to bring false charges against one another. Whoever does this must be dealt with seriously according to party discipline and state law." It is necessary for CPC committees and discipline inspection commissions at various levels to seriously investigate and deal with such cases of bringing false charges.

At present, bringing false charges is not an isolated phenomenon. It also occurs from time to time in other localities. This is primarily a sequelae of the "cultural revolution." During the 10 years of internal disorder, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques brought false charges against the people they wanted to overthrow. They lodged groundless accusations, fabricated false evidence, cooked up charges and groundlessly put the labels of antiparty and counterrevolutionary elements on people. They launched joint attacks by arousing a group of people to precipitate action without allowing the people concerned to argue their cases and allowing other comrades to express their just views. They unscrupulously humiliated and persecuted people, with the result that for a time the practice of bringing false accusations ran wild and miscarriages of justice spread throughout the country.

People who have the intention of engaging in activities of bringing false accusations can generally be divided into two categories: The first category includes those who have a serious factional mentality. During the 10 years of internal disorder these people rose in rebellion and seized power. Arrogant and domineering, they perpetrated outrages and were immensely proud for a time. After the smashing of the "gang of four," some of them were uncovered but others still have not been ferreted out. Unwilling to resign from leading posts, some of them are making a reckless move by engaging in illegal and criminal activities. Proceeding from factionalism, they extremely envy and hate those cadres who adhere to the line laid down by the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and who handle matters impartially. Consequently, they adopt the method of bringing false charges, which they customarily employed during the "cultural revolution." They create disturbances and lodge complaints everywhere. They establish secret contacts and hold secret talks behind closed doors. Those who come forward to lodge complaints and who serve as witnesses are determined beforehand. They do this in an attempt to discredit and overthrow good people and stage a comeback. At the least, they intend to create confusion in order to cover up their true colors and continuously hold leading posts.

The other category of people who bring false charges are unprincipled and unpredictable although they do not have a background of factionalism. They intentionally throw mud at other people under the name of informing against and exposing offenders and reporting problems to the party in an attempt to bring false charges against good people. Some do this because they bear resentment against other people and want to vent personal spite; others do this because they want to get rid of dissidents and replace them. They bring false charges with ulterior motives.

These two kinds of people are criminals guilty of bringing false charges. By their criminal activities, they hurt good people, cook up unjust cases, reverse facts, mislead the public, create confusion, interfere in the legal system, disrupt normal democratic life and damage the prestige of the party. They constitute an unstable factor inside the party and society and play a devastating role in the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. Therefore, discipline inspection commissions at various levels and public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts should pay attention to the work of investigating, differentiating and analyzing these cases. Once we discover and prove trumped-up cases, we should resolutely deal with those who have violated the law and discipline. We should not hesitate to invoke sanctions, nor should we be softhearted. Only in this way can we protect good people and consolidate and develop a political situation characterized by stability and unity.

The letter and reception departments of the leading party and government organ at various levels and the editorial departments of party newspapers and journals have also frequently discovered, from the accusations lodged by visitors or contained in letters they have received, some cases inconsistent with the facts. Due to the limitations of their positions and conditions, some comrades fail to attain an overall understanding of the situation. Sometimes, after hearing some rumors, slanders or hearsay, they hastily write letters to report the matters without conducting investigations or analyzing them objectively. Therefore, when they write letters to inform against, expose or bring charges against some unhealthy tendencies, illegal activities or economic crimes, some do not conform to the facts in some details and some are even inconsistent with the facts in major content. Although, objectively speaking, this also has an adverse effect, it is different from acts which, with ulterior motives, bring false charges against good people. We should not regard them as trumped-up cases.

Those persons who, with ulterior motives, bring false charges against good people, invariably have a guilty conscience. Consequently, they often adopt the method of writing anonymous letters. However, for this reason, we should not regard all anonymous letters as ones which bring false charges against other people. When writing letters to the higher authorities to expose unhealthy tendencies or illegal activities among party cadres, some people conceal their real names for fear of being retaliated against. This is understandable because of the abnormal democratic life that exists in some units. Therefore, anonymous letters should be handled with particular care. It is necessary to study them carefully, differentiating between a letter bringing false charges and another one. However, the practice of writing anonymous letters is, after all, an abnormal phenomenon. It is necessary to tell the masses and party members that exposing and informing against bad people and bad things and reporting unhealthy tendencies to the higher authorities is a sacred duty of party members. It is a correct act which should be protected by the party and state constitution. It is unnecessary to write anonymous letters.

PARTY AND STATE

'YUNNAN RIBAO' ON STRUGGLE AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIME

HK150159 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Nov 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Deepen the Struggle to Hit At Serious Economic Crime"]

[Text] Early this year, the CPC Central Committee issued an "emergency circular." Later, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council made the "decision on hitting at serious criminal activities in the economic field." In accordance with the spirit of the instructions issued by the central authorities, various localities throughout the province have carried out struggle to hit at serious criminal activities in the economic field. The provincial CPC Committee has attached importance to this work and CPC committees at all levels have also conscientiously implemented the instructions issued by the central authorities and the provincial CPC Committee. We have scored great successes over the past 10 months. A number of cases have been exposed and some of them have been wound up. Criminal elements who seriously sabotaged the economy have been deterred and a great number of criminal activities such as smuggling and illegal trade and so forth have been curbed. We have also put restraints on embezzlement, theft, speculation and fraud. The broad masses of party members, cadres and people have received a real education in the struggle to resist corruption. This has improved the general mood of the society and further enhanced the party's prestige.

However, the development of struggle is not balanced. Taking the province as a whole, we have found that units which have grasped and conducted the struggle firmly and effectively and achieved marked results are in the minority. Some localities and units have failed to take effective measures to deal with cases when they had been exposed. They have failed to investigate and handle big and important cases to schedule. Progress has been slow. A small number of units show weakness and incompetence in the struggle. Some leaders are full of misgivings and worries. They have overestimated the difficulties and hesitate to make resolutions. Some units grew complacent after ferreting out a few cases. They relaxed their efforts or even left some economic cases untouched. Some units are as yet untouched by the drive to deal with criminal cases.

So as to deepen the struggle, we should, at present, further enhance the ideological understanding of various cadres at every level. While studying 12th CPC Congress documents, we should help them continuously deepen their understanding of the content and characteristics of our country's class struggle at the present stage so that they will be ideologically prepared for the long-term struggle to hit at criminal activities which undermine socialism in the economic field. Why did some localities and units fail to exercise effective leadership over the struggle to hit at serious criminal activities in the economic field? Why did they fail to make faster progress? One of the most important reasons was that their thinking lagged behind reality. Some comrades wrongly thought that the problems occurring in the economic field were no more than unhealthy trends. They also believed that under the present conditions of implementing an open-door policy and enlivening the domestic economy, although some people were liable to be deceived through lack of experience, their subjective desire would, nevertheless, be good. Some comrades even made excuses, saying that the criminal elements were working in the interest of the "collectives," because they did not personally pocket the staggering profits. They would never regard the criminal elements' activities as an act which harmed society and undermined socialism. Therefore, they continually turned big problems into small problems and small problems into no problem at all. These comrades only discerned the inessential aspect of things, but failed to see through the essence. We should admit that unhealthy trends do exist to a considerable extent in the economic field. With regard to those comrades who did something wrong in their work or committed minor economic mistakes, it will be all right as long as they can acknowledge their mistakes and behave well in paying compensation. The most important thing for them to do is to draw a lesson from their previous mistakes. As for the small number of people who caused serious consequences through their violation of party discipline and the state law, we should take disciplinary measures against them. However, their cases are entirely different in nature from those serious criminal activities which deliberately undermine the socialist economy. Now, the problem is that some units refrain from or are dilatory in investigating and handling those criminals or people who have obviously committed serious mistakes. They even intentionally or unintentionally harbor them and cover up their evil deeds. Of course, the situation in these units is complicated. In some units, some of the leading cadres themselves committed mistakes and hence they are not resolute in their actions. In some other units, factionalism prevails, cadres cannot maintain their unity and the study of "relationships" has played a leading role in aggravating conflicts of interests in these units. They have thus become an asylum for those criminal elements. At the start of the struggle, if some people failed to take active actions, we might have attributed this to their incomplete comprehension of the significance of the struggle. Now since 10 months have passed, if some people still refuse to take any actions, this should not be regarded as incomplete comprehension of the struggle. It should rather be attributed to the attitude and stand which they take in the struggle. To solve this problem, we should, first of all, help them enhance their ideological understanding. In his report delivered at the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "The whole party should further enhance its understanding, take a firm stand and carry this struggle forward through

to the end without any hesitation. This is an important guarantee for upholding the socialist road." Leaders at various levels should fully understand the importance, necessity and urgency of this struggle. They should not be afraid of difficulties. On the contrary, they should arouse their spirit and do their work conscientiously. They are not allowed to harbor and conceal criminals and cover up their evil deeds under any excuse. In units where problems exist, if leaders fail to take expeditious actions, they should be held accountable.

We should devote our major efforts to handle big and main cases. On the basis of summing up the experience of the work at the previous stage, various localities should further strengthen leadership, master policy correctly, clarify facts and evidence, distinguish cases concerned in light of their seriousness and carefully deal with them one by one according to state law and party discipline. By the end of this year, important cases handled by the provincial, prefectural and county governments should be discussed one by one. Deadlines and requirements for winding up those cases should be issued. Concentrated efforts are needed in order to clarify and wind them up. Leaders at various levels should personally organize forces to carry out investigation and study to personally grasp the work of handling and winding up important cases. The experience of some localities where the struggle has been carried out well has shown that as long as we follow this method, we will be able to handle cases seriously and promptly. This will be beneficial to enhancing the quality of our work of handling economic cases. In a word, as long as we do not relax our efforts and continue to grasp our work firmly, we will be able to exploit our victory and develop the struggle in depth.

CSO: 4005/282

PARTY AND STATE

'YUNNAN RIBAO' ON FIGHT AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIME

HK150727 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Nov 82 p 1

[Report: "In Interview With Our Reporter, Responsible Person of the Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee Stresses Continuing To Combat Serious Economic Crime, Concentrating Efforts on Getting a Good Grasp of Investigating and Disposing of Major and Important Cases"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, in accordance with the directives concerning the combatting of serious criminal activities in the economic sphere promulgated by the CPC Central Committee, party organizations at all levels in our province have been gradually developing the struggle in the province and great results have been achieved. We must study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress in depth, promote understanding, strengthen leadership and adopt forceful measures to thoroughly carry out the struggle to combat criminal activities in the economic sphere. The above was stated by the responsible person of the Yunnan Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission in an interview with our reporter.

Explaining the state of Yunnan's fight against economic crime, the responsible person of the Yunnan Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee said: In the past 10 months, a great number of cases of smuggling, selling smuggled goods and corruption have been exposed and dealt with in different places. Offenders who seriously sabotage the economy have been frightened and the perverse trend is receding. At the end of October, 43 percent of the cases exposed in the whole province have been dealt with and closed, the offenders involved and the people concerned have been punished respectively according to the law, party discipline and administrative discipline; 2,867 people have given themselves up; 6.67 million yuan of stolen money, 2.58 million yuan of public money and a vast amount of stolen goods have been recovered. All the money and goods have been handed over to the State Financial Department as required by the state.

The responsible comrade of the Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee said: Within 10 months' time, great results have been achieved in cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic sphere. The most basic reason is that the principles and policies of the Central Committee are correct and that the provincial committee has strengthened its leadership. Principally, we have done work in five aspects: 1. We have been promoting the understanding of all levels of leading cadres of the party and the

people's governments about this struggle. A great number of leading cadres of the province, prefectures and counties, on the basis of a division of responsibility, organized forces by themselves, studied, investigated, mastered the policies and principles and themselves grasped the investigation and disposal of major and important cases. Practice has proven that: All units and departments which have done this managed to cooperate with each other, break through the barriers and create a new situation in the struggle against the offenders. This is advantageous to the strict and speedy investigation and disposal of the cases. The quality and quantity of the handling of the cases is ensured. In addition, it helps improve the style and leadership and work and close loopholes. 2. We have chosen capable and competent people and established powerful and strong organs to handle the cases. After the struggle was developed, all levels of discipline inspection committee and the public security organs, procuratorial organs, people's courts, customs and industrial and commercial departments supported each other and closely cooperated with each other. In addition, each of them fulfilled its own responsibility and actively took part in the struggle. 3. Our attitude was firm and the focus clear. Whenever major and important cases were grasped, they were grasped vigorously, resolutely and thoroughly. 4. The power of the policies and the laws was promoted. We have given wide publicity to the party's policies and the laws of the state. We have done things in strict accordance with the discipline and regulations of the party, the administrative discipline, the judicial procedure, the laws and regulations. We have persisted in basing ourselves on the facts and making the law our criterion, thus impelling the offenders who had violated the laws to take the road of giving themselves up. 5. We have integrated specialized work with the mass line. We have utilized many forms and typical cases to carry out vivid and concrete political and ideological education among party members, cadres and the masses. In addition, we have integrated specialized work with the rectification of organizations and work style. We have summarized experience and lessons, perfected systems and promoted the consciousness of the cadres and the masses in the struggle against corruption.

The responsible comrade of the Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee pointed out that: Great results have been achieved in hitting out at the economic offenders in our province, but the development has not been balanced. Judging from the cases exposed, the criminal activities in the economic sphere of our province are very serious. We must not lower our guard. All levels of cadres and all nationalities should further recognize the protracted nature, complexity and difficulties of this struggle and clearly understand that this is an important task of the party for a long time in the future. At present, party committees in some units and regions are not exercising effective leadership. Some leading comrades are full of misgivings, some harbor slack ideas and are satisfied with things being done "more or less" right, some dare not go near the economic cases placed before them and some even absolve the offenders from punishment. Such conditions must be changed. According to the demands of the Central Committee, throughout the country, the policies and laws must be correctly mastered and the investigation and disposal of major and important cases well grasped; it is necessary to seriously organize force and strive to deal with and conclude cases which

have been exposed; as for the units which hesitate to take action when there are problems, it is necessary to resolutely investigate and determine the responsibility of the leaders.

The responsible comrade of the Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee emphasized that: The task of cracking down on criminal activities which sabotage socialism in the economic and other spheres is an important task to guarantee the smooth implementation of the socialist modernization construction; we must seriously study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, continue to educate party members, cadres and the masses on the struggle against corrosion, promote consciousness, strengthen the ability to spot and resist the decadent capitalist ideology, influence of the remnants of feudalism and the bourgeois way of life, encourage the cadres and the masses to resolutely wage struggle against criminal acts and perverse trends and strive to implement the "three basic turns for the better."

CSO: 4005/282

PARTY AND STATE

RADIO 'BA YI' COMMENTARIES FROM 11-18 DECEMBER

[Editorial Report] (Clandestine) BA YI Radio in Mandarin to China at 1325 GMT on 11 December carries a 5-minute commentary-type item on strict control of the PLA newspapers and periodicals by the CPC Central Committee. It says: "Since JIEFANGJUN BAO carried an article by Zhao Yiya and Wei Guoqing and other comrades were removed from office, the party Central Committee has kept the army newspapers and periodicals under such strict control as to be preposterous." The item adds: "Some articles which chief editors or deputy chief editors of army newspapers used to be authorized to examine and approve now have to be submitted to the Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee for examination and approval."

The same radio at 1325 GMT on 14 December broadcasts two largely unmonitorable items: One 5-minute item deals with Chinese people studying Zhao Ziyang's report to the fifth session of the Fifth NPC. The other item, 6 minutes long, discusses China's foreign policy as adopted by the 12th National CPC Congress. Touching on the 1979 Sino-Vietnamese war, the second item states: "From now on, we Chinese must never fight against the Vietnamese because another war between us would sadden our own people, gladden the enemy and be beneficial only to U.S. imperialism." BA YI Radio at 1325 on 15 December repeats this item.

At 1325 GMT on 17 December BA YI carries a largely unmonitorable 4.5-minute item, saying: "Since Comrade Zhang Aiping assumed office as minister of national defense, large numbers of PLA commanders and fighters have often raised this question: Why is Comrade Zhang Aiping only a member of the CPC Central Committee and not a member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau? They have raised this question because all those who served as minister of national defense in the past were members of the Political Bureau and some of them were Standing Committee members of the Political Bureau or even vice chairmen of the CPC Central Committee." "However, some less important army leaders whose positions are lower than Comrade Zhang Aiping's are members of the Political Bureau, such as Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Yang Shangkun, Li Desheng, Zhang Tingfa and Qin Jiwei."

In this same broadcast BA YI carries a 5.5-minute item, alledging a long-term plan worked out by U.S. military experts for the defense of Taiwan. According to the item, "this plan calls for replacing the weapons and equipment of the Kuomintang armed forces with high-efficiency weapons and equipment in

the next 5 years and continuing to supply the Kuomintang with the latest weapons after that time." The item says: "However, on the pretext of further developing Sino-U.S. relations, some leaders of the party Central Committee have prevented our country from taking effective countermeasures against the U.S. imperialists' anti-China activities."

BA YI Radio in Mandarin to China at 1325 GMT on 18 December carries a 4-minute item on PRC party, government and army cadres who have refused to return to China after visiting foreign countries. The item says: "According to incomplete statistics, since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, nearly 400 cases have occurred in which party, government and army cadres have defected in foreign countries by taking advantage of their opportunities to visit foreign countries, to travel as tourists, to study abroad, to give theatrical performances, to participate in international sports or to attend symposiums in foreign countries. In addition, more than 1,000 Chinese students studying in the United States and Japan have asked for political asylum."

In the same broadcast BA YI carries a 4-minute item saying: "Comrade Zhang Aiping recently said that it is necessary to cut military spending in peacetime in order to accelerate economic development. However, reactions from the army to this view are not identical." It goes on: "Many army cadres hold that Comrade Zhang Aiping, as minister of national defense, should safeguard the interests of the armed forces and strive to maintain the military expenditures at the previous level if he does not ask for an increase in military spending."

After criticizing PRC military leaders for greatly cutting down appropriations for "the development of conventional weapons and the modernization of the army," the item says: "It is now worthwhile to spend a large amount of money on developing and producing some costly modern weapons. For example, it will take 1 billion yuan to build six nuclear submarines. However, the submarines to be built are already backward as compared with similar submarines of other countries. They will be even more backward when they are built and launched."

CSO: 4005/282

PARTY AND STATE

'BA YI' CRITICIZES NPC SESSION PROCEEDINGS

OW221315 (Clandestine) BA YI Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] The fifth session of the NPC did not elect a president of the PRC. This problem was left to be solved at the next session. Since the constitution had been adopted and the post of president of the state had been restored, it was imperative to immediately elect a competent comrade to take up that post in order to avoid rumors, slanders, doubts and misunderstanding.

It is necessary to unconditionally and immediately implement the various articles and stipulations of our country's fundamental law. The constitution is valuable only if it is implemented. The post of president of the state should not become a target in the contention for power and profit.

In the course of discussing the documents of the fifth session of the Fifth NPC, many people put forward the question: Since our country's sixth 5-year national economic development plan had been enforced for 2 years, why was it not presented to the congress for approval until now? This cannot but make people doubt the practicality of the plan.

Premier Zhao Ziyang, in his report at the fifth session of the Fifth NPC, said that the sixth 5-year plan called for an average yearly increase of 4 percent in the total industrial and agricultural output and for efforts to raise it to 5 percent. He also pointed out that it would take tremendous efforts to achieve this. However, the strategic target of quadrupling the industrial and agricultural production by the end of the year 2000, as put forward at the 12th CPC National Congress, calls for an average yearly growth rate of 7.2 percent. Many people in our country ask: If it is so difficult even to reach 4 percent, how can the growth rate of industrial and agricultural production reach 7.2 percent?

PLA commanders and fighters were satisfied to hear Comrade Ye Jianying's statement made before the adoption of the constitution that the army is the pillar of the political power of the state and that the army implements the constitution. This statement stressed the army's political role, enhanced its morale and improved its mental outlook. Many commanders and fighters were of the opinion that these words from the two previous

constitutions should have been retained in the new constitution. However, it was deleted in accordance with the opinion of a single leader.

At the fifth NPC session, no election of a State Central Military Commission chairman was conducted. Because of the repeated insistence of some leaders of the central authorities, the date for solving this problem was postponed. They did not agree to the candidate nominated by the PLA deputies. This once again proves that some individual leaders of the central authorities attempted to place the army in a secondary position in the state's political life and to limit its activities to the barracks.

CSO: 4005/282

PARTY AND STATE

CPC ADMITS FORMER SENIOR KMT GENERAL

OW231135 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1432 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 Dec (XINHUA)--The CPC Central Committee and the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee recently approved the admission of Dong Qiwu, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and former senior KMT general, as a full member of the CPC.

Yan Jinsheng, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, announced to Comrade Dong Qiwu this decision of the CPC Central Committee and the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee this morning. Leading comrades of the Beijing PLA units' CPC Central Committee Qin Jiwei and Fu Chongbi warmly congratulated Comrade Dong Qiwu for fulfilling his long-cherished wish.

Dong Qiwu expressed his heartfelt gratitude for the party's concern. He said: Despite my advanced age, I will strive to make the most out of my remaining years to implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, to contribute to the motherland's four modernizations and realize the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland.

Dong Qiwu is 84 years of age this year. He was formerly vice commander-in-chief of the KMT's Shanxi-Shaanxi-Suiyuan border, chairman of the Suiyuan Provincial Government and concurrently head of the provincial security department. Under the influence of the CPC policy, he defected on 19 September 1949 and made important contributions to the peaceful liberation of Suiyuan. Over the past 30 years and more since he joined the revolutionary rank, he has consecutively been vice chairman of the Suiyuan Military and Administrative Committee, chairman of the Suiyuan Provincial People's Government and concurrently deputy commander of the provincial military district, and commander of a certain PLA army. He is now a member of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee. Standing at his own post, he has conscientiously done a lot of good work for the state and the people.

CSO: 4005/282

PARTY AND STATE

BEIJING PROMOTES YOUNG CADRES TO LEADING POSTS

OW230611 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1524 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Dec (XINHUA)--At today's meeting to exchange experiences in training and promoting young and middle-aged cadres, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee pointed out that it is necessary to overcome the influence of "leftist" ideology and promote a large number of young and middle-aged cadres to leading posts at various levels as quickly as possible in order to give them a chance to play a greater role in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in the capital.

In the past 3 years, more than 3,600 young and middle-aged cadres at and above the county and section levels have been promoted in Beijing. Of this number, more than 230 have become prefectural and bureau cadres. The Municipal CPC Committee noted that although the work of promoting young and middle-aged cadres has been done fairly well, it is far from meeting the requirements of the 12th National CPC Congress and there are difficulties ahead. The committee believes that it is necessary to proceed from the interests of the whole and adopt appropriate measures for better carrying out this work.

The Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, the Municipal Animal Husbandry Bureau, the Municipal Building Materials Bureau, Qinghua University and the Shahe commune in Changping County reported on their successful experiences in training and promoting outstanding young and middle-aged cadres.

Li Rui, director of the Young Cadres Bureau under the CPC Central Committee's Organizational Department, and Jin Jian, Standing Committee member of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and deputy director of its Organizational Department, spoke at the meeting.

In his speech Comrade Li Rui pointed out that in promoting outstanding young and middle-aged cadres, party committees at all levels, particularly their top and second-ranking leaders should personally handle the work. He urged the old comrades to enthusiastically assist young and middle-aged cadres who are inferior to them in seniority, prestige and ability in shouldering heavy burdens and in making new contributions to the party and the long-term security of the state.

In his speech, Comrade Jin Jian stressed that the work of promoting outstanding young and middle-aged cadres should be carried out with strategic foresight. He said that it is necessary to take into account both the immediate and long-term interests and make sure that there will be capable successors from generation to generation. He noted that it is necessary to cast away the former "handicraft" and "mystified" methods of promoting cadres, boldly take the mass line in recruiting talented people and rely on old comrades in carrying out the work of promoting young and middle-aged cadres.

CSO: 4005/282

PARTY AND STATE

KUOMINTANG REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE MEETS

OW220855 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1538 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Dec (XINHUA)--The third plenary session of the Fifth Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang closed in Beijing on 20 December.

Zhu Xuefan, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, presided over today's session and delivered a closing speech. The meeting is successful and all the participants are full of confidence in creating a new situation in the work of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, he said: He urged the organizations at all levels and the members of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee to study hard, conduct thorough investigations and studies and pay attention to building the leading bodies by combining new and old leading members. He said that these several points are a reliable guarantee for creating a new situation of the work of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee.

The meeting elected Wang Zhaozhi, Hu Jingtong, and Cheng Xingling as additional Standing Committee members of the Central Committee; and Wang Fengqi, Lin Haofan, Laitian, Geng Yuelun, Zhang Zhihe, Zou Weixin, Zhou Yongnian and Pan Jizhi as additional members of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang.

During the meeting, the committee members attending the meeting were entertained at a tea party given by the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee. At the site of the meeting, the members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang who are 80 or older were called on by Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; Yang Jingren, director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee; and Li Gui, Jiang Ping and Li Ding, deputy directors of the United Front Work Department.

Wang Kunlun, chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/282

PARTY AND STATE

DEMOCRACY ASSOCIATION STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

OW220638 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0903 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 12 Dec (XINHUA)--The 18th enlarged meeting of the Central Standing Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy closed in Beijing on 12 December. The meeting issued a circular calling on the organizations at all levels and the members of the China Association for Promoting Democracy to be models in studying, publicizing and protecting the new constitution.

Those who attended the meeting included Zhou Jianren, chairman of the Central Committee of the association, and Ye Shengtao, Zhao Puchu, Wu Yifang, Lei Jieqiong, Wu Ruoan and Xu Boxin, vice chairmen of the Central Committee of the association. Wu Ruoan said that in the new constitution, the article on developing socialist education and enhancing the scientific and cultural level of the people throughout the country shows the importance attached by the state to education. She said that as a veteran educational worker, she knew her important responsibility.

Ye Shengtao said: The overwhelming majority of the members of the Association for Promoting Democracy are educational workers. The articles concerning education in the constitution have a direct bearing on the association. The members of the association should actively contribute to educational reform and the training of more useful specialized personnel for the motherland.

Many committee members said: The new constitution points out that intellectuals, like the workers and peasants, are a force on which socialist construction relies. This is a great encouragement to intellectuals. We are determined to do our utmost to contribute to the motherland.

The meeting approved a report by Xu Boxin on the work of the association.

The meeting's participants also included the Central Standing Committee members of the association and the members of the association who attended the fifth session of the Fifth National People's Congress and the fifth session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee.

CSO: 4005/282

PARTY AND STATE

SECRETARY ADDRESSES MIDDLE-AGED, YOUNG CADRES

HK220822 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Zhang Fanghai addressed comrades who were attending the provincial forum of middle-aged and young cadres. He hoped that all of the middle-aged and young cadres would become initiators and leading cadres in creating a new situation. Zhang Fanghai said: Everyone has work to do; however, some people arrive late and leave early, thinking that it is sufficient to work 3 hours; other people work in a unit or department for 20-30 years without attempting or accomplishing anything; while some people will go to a place, observe all kinds of systems and create a new situation there. He said: As middle-aged and young cadres shoulder an important historical duty, they must carry forward the spirit of starting an undertaking.

On behalf of the Provincial CPC Committee, Zhang Fanghai hoped that middle-aged and young cadres would continue to study hard, establish a firm proletarian world outlook, carry forward the excellent tradition and work style of the party and do a good job in cooperation between middle-aged and young cadres and elderly cadres and in replacement of elderly cadres by middle-aged and young cadres. Under circumstances and conditions of hardships, middle-aged and young cadres must temper and promote themselves.

Yesterday morning, (Zeng Shunda), director of the Baoji Petroleum Machinery Plant; (Liu Anbang), engineer of No 203 Research Institute; and (Guo Yilu), secretary of (Yuanjia) brigade party branch in Liquan County, made reports to comrades attending the forum of middle-aged and young cadres and introduced their stirring deeds in overcoming difficulties and creating a new situation in factories and rural areas and on the scientific research front.

CSO: 4005/282

PARTY AND STATE

XINJIANG'S TAN YOULIN ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK220229 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] This morning, Tan Youlin, political commissar of the Urumqi PLA units made a report at a meeting of the representatives of the advanced units and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization in the units. The report was entitled "Following the Direction Pointed Out by the 12th Party Congress, Create a New Situation in Building the Socialist Spiritual Civilization in Our Units."

In his report, Comrade Tan Youlin first recalled the abundant achievements the units have scored in building the socialist spiritual civilization through the conscientious implementation of the spirit of the 12th Party Congress. Then he summed up the units' experience in building socialist spiritual civilization. He said that to sum up there are four main points: Paying attention to the core, to the characteristics, to combination and to typical examples. Paying attention to the core means paying attention to the education in communist ideology. During the past year and more, there has been quite a lot of topics of political education in the units. However, all the units have paid attention to laying emphasis on education in communist ideology and treating it as the key factor that permeates all their political education. They have brought the various kinds of mass activities into the orbit of communist ideology. As a result, they have effectively heightened the awareness of our cadres and fighters.

Paying attention to the characteristics means taking account of the reality in the border areas and in the various units in order to stress their characteristics and make our political work more relevant. This year, we regarded teaching people to love the motherland, Xinjiang and the people of all nationalities as the main content of the education in patriotism and have accordingly paid attention to it. Thus our education is highly relevant and more effective.

Paying attention to combination means closely combining the education with the units' work and tasks. During the past 2 years, many units have conscientiously carried out education in professional morality among various kinds of personnel in all the trades and professions, taking into account the conditions of their work. They have developed the activities of performing office duties, rendering service, patrolling, commanding the troops, carrying

out training, and rendering medical service, all in a civilized manner. Moreover, they have succeeded remarkably in gradually making this civilized manner a regular norm.

Paying attention to typical examples means paying attention to the good examples of the advanced who represent the direction of progress. Many units of the troops have paid attention to promptly grasping the situation related to the developments of exemplary people, helping them to solve any problem they encounter as soon as possible and promptly helping them to sum up their new experience as soon as it is discovered. Thus, they have improved a number of old examples and consolidated a large number of new examples.

In his report, Comrade Tan Youlin pointed out that a high degree of spiritual civilization is an important factor that reflects the combat effectiveness of our troops and is, furthermore, an important part of and guarantee for building our troops into a modern regular revolutionary army. Leading groups at all levels must utilize diverse kinds of propaganda means and adopt lively forms of propaganda to vigorously publicize the idea of building socialist spiritual civilization so as to give full play to the initiative of our troops. Thus they will make our cadres and fighters plunge more consciously into the magnificent practice of building spiritual civilization. At the same time, they should vigorously strengthen education in communist ideology among our troops in the manner of closely linking the education with the reality in our troops. When we are carrying out education in communist ideology, we must resolutely respond to the call of the CPC Central Military Commission and develop in a more widespread and deepgoing manner, the activities of learning from the advanced examples such as the advanced example of the steel guard post of Karakorum. They should consciously train their cadres and fighters to foster a lofty spirit of self-sacrifice.

In his report, he pointed out that the elimination of the influence of leftism is an important issue that we should pay attention to in building socialist spiritual civilization. We should conscientiously and systematically sort out and eliminate the influence of leftism in our troops in order to bring the development of our troops including the construction of socialist spiritual civilization along a correct path.

He emphatically pointed out that according to the reality in Xinjiang, we should vigorously carry out the activities of supporting the government and cherishing the people and of building spiritual civilization jointly by the troops and the people. We should time and again carry out education of the Marxist theory on nationalities and the party's nationality policies and firmly fix in people's minds the idea of two indispensables. We should fix in people's minds a strong general mood of everybody paying attention to and doing things to facilitate nationality unity.

In his report, Comrade Tan Youlin called on all the troops stationed in Xinjiang to forge ahead in the direction pointed out by the 12th Party Congress and strive hard to create a new situation in building socialist spiritual civilization in our troops and to raise the development of their revolutionization, modernization and regularization to a new high level.

PARTY AND STATE

YUNNAN CIRCULAR ON LEARNING FROM PARTY MODELS

HK220658 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Summary] "The Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee recently issued a circular on launching a campaign to learn from Comrades Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu. The circular said that Comrade Jiang Zhuying, a deputy research worker of the Changchun Optical and Precision Equipment Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Comrade Luo Jianfu, an engineer of the Lishan Micro-Electronics Company of Shaanxi under the Ministry of Aviation Industry, were model Communist Party members and elite representatives of intellectuals of the era and outstanding figures among members of the working class. They only possessed the revolutionary ideals of compatriots and firm communist faith. They selflessly contributed all their energies and talents to the cause of the people. Their advanced deeds shine with the radiance of communist thinking and embody the firm will and lofty sentiment of marching toward modernization. They represent living teaching material for people in studying communist thinking."

"In order to further deepen the study and implementation of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and push forward the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization in our province, the Provincial CPC Committee called upon party members, CYL members, cadres, workers, peasants, and intellectuals throughout the province to learn from Comrades Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu. The masses of scientific workers especially must all the more hold up Comrades Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu as examples. Through practical action, they must contribute their wisdom and strength to the development of our province's scientific enterprise and the creation of a new situation in socialist modernization in our province."

The circular said that party organizations in various areas must organize the masses of party members, cadres and scientific and technical workers to seriously study the advanced deeds of Comrades Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu. We must emulate the two comrades' lofty thinking as exemplified by their passionate love for the motherland and for the people, their infinite loyalty to the party's cause, and their courage to sacrifice themselves for communism. We must emulate their revolutionary spirit of diligently studying and assiduously conducting research, striving to master modern science and technology, and serving the cause of building socialism. We must emulate

their lofty qualities, as exemplified by their sacrificing their own interests for the sake of others, thinking nothing of fame and money, being the first to suffer and the last to enjoy pleasure, and showing concern for comrades.

"On the basis of seriously studying the advanced deeds of Comrades Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu, we must hold discussion meetings and forums. With Comrades Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu as examples, we must link with reality in an effort to discover gaps, formulate measures, foster great communist ideals, have a clear idea of the direction of our efforts, strive to put down roots in border areas and build the border areas, and fight to quickly change the features of our province."

"In the course of the campaign to learn from Comrades Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu, party committees and governments at all levels must link the realities of given areas and units with a further effort in firmly carrying out the party's policy toward intellectuals. They must take the implementation of the policy toward middle-aged intellectuals as the focus of attention and do a good job with intensified efforts, creating relatively satisfactory conditions for their work and livelihood and relieving them of unnecessary worries. Thus, they can better concentrate their energies on serving our province's socialist modernization effort.

CSO: 4005/282

PARTY AND STATE

ISMAIL AMAT DISCUSSES SITUATION IN PREFECTURES

HK200752 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Not long ago, Regional Chairman Ismail Amat went to Kashi and Hotan Prefectures to inspect the situation in implementing the spirit of the 12th Congress and helped the localities with work. He went deep into rural, pastoral and mining areas to extensively listen to the views of cadres and the masses of various nationalities. After returning to Urumqi, he especially arranged for an interview with reporters and spoke glowingly of the changes in these two prefectures.

Ismail Amat said: The most remarkable change in these two prefectures is the further development of the political situation of stability and unity. Since October last year, party organizations at all levels in these two prefectures have seriously implemented the important instruction of the CPC Central Committee of Xizang work and universally and penetratingly conducted education in the policy on nationalities and in unity of nationalities for cadres and the masses of various nationalities. The unity of nationalities has been greatly strengthened and the number of things which are disadvantageous to the unity of nationalities has been greatly reduced.

Ismail Amat said: This year, the economic construction cause in these two prefectures has very greatly developed and agricultural, livestock, forestry and sideline production has increased in an all-round way. As production has developed, the people's livelihood has remarkably improved. The average per-capita income of commune members in these two prefectures, which was distributed by the collective this year generally exceeded 100 yuan and was about 20 yuan more than last year. The average per-capita grain ration was generally more than 450 jin. The amount of wheat in the grain ration was more than last year. The food problem has been solved.

Ismail Amat said: Wherever I went I often visited the market. The market was bustling with activity. Male commune members wore corduroy and leather shoes and female commune members put on beautiful dresses. They talked happily and swarmed before counters to buy good industrial products.

In conclusion, Ismail Amat said: As the foundation of these two prefectures is weak, if we want to make peasants more quickly and universally wealthy, we must continue to do much work and make great efforts.

CSO: 4005/282

PARTY AND STATE

'BEIJING RIBAO' HAILS CONSTITUTION, 5-YEAR PLAN

HK150809 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Dec 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Emancipate the Mind, Do Sound Work and Make Steady Advance--Hailing the Victorious Close of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC"]

[Text] The fifth session of the Fifth NPC has closed triumphantly. The people of Beijing Municipality have warmly hailed the successful conclusion of the congress. They are determined to properly study the congress documents. They will further emancipate the mind and quickly carry out on a solid basis the spirit of the congress, contributing toward creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in the capital.

The 12th CPC National Congress defined the main tasks for the new historical period and the objectives of struggle for the next 20 years, and formulated the new constitution. The fifth session of the Fifth NPC also approved the general charter for a stable government--the new constitution--and the first blueprint to realize the great goal of quadrupling output--the sixth 5-year plan. This is an indication that our great motherland is steadily advancing in a surefooted manner along the socialist road of modernization. Just as some NPC deputies said, our country now has clearcut objectives. Plans and measures have been drawn up. So long as we at all levels share the same will and act in concert, building the party according to the constitution, ruling the country according to law, doing things according to plans and realistically doing our work well, we can surely succeed in creating a new situation and achieving still greater victories.

We must combine the study of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress with the serious study of the documents of the fifth session of the Fifth NPC. We must properly study the "Constitution of the PRC" and Comrade Peng Zhen's report on the revised draft constitution; properly study Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the sixth 5-year plan and the relevant resolutions; and properly study NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying's important speech at the fifth session of the Fifth NPC, Chairman Deng Xiaoping's important speech at the fifth session of the Fifth CPPCC, and so forth.

Studying the new constitution is a very important and solemn task. We must conduct extensive and penetrating education among the cadres and people throughout the municipality. We must link the study of the 12th CPC National

Congress documents with an effort to obtain a clear idea of the great significance of the new constitution, its main spirit and its basic principles, politically and theoretically. We must properly write and prepare propaganda lectures on the new constitution and relevant easy-to-understand data, and properly train lecturers and propaganda officials, so that the new constitution can be made known to every household.

In studying documents, we must pay close attention to taking reality into account. We must follow proper guiding ideology in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. On the basis of unified thinking, we must plan and arrange our various tasks, fighting with full confidence for the realization of the sixth 5-year plan and the great goal put forth at the 12th CPC National Congress. If guiding ideology is awry and the plans for various units are not in order, then we are likely to follow a tortuous road.

In his report, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out that the key to the realization of the sixth 5-year plan lies in switching all economic work over into an orbit focusing on improved economic results. The report also pointed out four measures for the realization of the economic development plans of the sixth 5-year plan. The measures are: 1) We must in a down-to-earth manner properly control and use all fixed assets arranged according to plans; 2) we must resolutely reorganize and consolidate existing enterprises in a proper manner; 3) we must energetically stimulate the technical progress of social production; 4) we must continue to reform the existing economic system. These four measures bear on whether in the next several years we can achieve the decisive victory of a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic fields. They are important factors determining whether our economy can be rejuvenated. We must have a deep understanding of the important role of these four measures. In light of the actual conditions of economic construction in Beijing, we must carry them out in a concrete manner, one by one. In accordance with the demands of the sixth 5-year plan, we must realistically do various tasks well. In the field of economic construction, we must firmly foster the idea of "coordinating all the activities of a nation like pieces in a chess game" and subordinating the part to the whole. Just as Comrade Chen Yun pointed out: "Only by properly taking care of the state's major revolutionary and construction programs can the minor revolutionary and construction programs of all areas be realistically guaranteed." Energy, transportation, science, education and other strategic priorities represent the state's major revolutionary and construction programs. We must not forget these strategic priorities and must, with general interests in mind, try by every means to ensure and support the building of these priority projects.

The sixth 5-year plan covers not only the building of material civilization but also the building of socialist spiritual civilization. The plan calls for energetically raising the ideological and political levels of the masses of cadres, technical personnel and workers and also their level in regard to modern science, culture and production skills. The aim is to turn more and more workers into ones with ideals, a sense of morality, a cultural background and a consciousness of discipline. The plan also calls for

achieving marked results in the effort to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in social practices. The new constitution has also incorporated in its general program the effort to build socialist spiritual civilization as a fundamental task of our people in building socialism and has provided relevant stipulations. In upholding the spirit of the fifth session of the Fifth NPC, we in Beijing must firmly and unswervingly carry out the guideline of tackling socialist materialist civilization and spiritual civilization simultaneously. In line with the features of the capital, we must for some time to come put greater emphasis on properly handling the building of spiritual civilization and strengthening ideological and political work, so that Beijing can rank among the most advanced of the country in improving party style and social practices and in launching the "five stresses and four beauties" campaign.

Not long ago, Comrade Hu Yaobang called on the leading cadres to "be a bit more emancipated in their minds and a bit more courageous in making reforms." In line with this spirit, we must properly handle all Beijing's various tasks. Now, with the development of socialist modernization, our country has witnesses many new situations and new problems in its political, economic, cultural and other fields. This requires us to accelerate the process of reform in an active and surefooted manner. Our leaders at all levels must emancipate the mind, widen the horizon, and adapt themselves to this situation. They must first shatter the bonds of what is "leftist" ideologically and break away from old work habits and the limits of convention. A serious study of the documents of the fifth session of the Fifth NPC will help the masses of cadres further emancipate their minds. In the course of study, we must pay attention to making penetrating studies and investigations and combine the realities of thinking and practice with an effort to gain a deeper understanding of the documents, in order to seek a real heightening of ideological awareness.

Next year is the third year of the sixth 5-year plan. It has been three full years since we in Beijing carried out the four directives of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee on the building of the capital. Now, in the process of deepening the study of the 12th CPC National Congress documents and upholding the spirit of the fifth session of the Fifth NPC, we must keep up our spirits, arouse our fighting will, further mobilize the masses of cadres and people, and properly handle Beijing's tasks in various fields in a down-to-earth and surefooted manner. Thus, our Beijing can really take big strides forward in the direction of building a highly democratic, and highly civilized modern socialist capital.

CSO: 4005/282

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

DEMOCRATIC PARTY ON IMPLEMENTING CONSTITUTION--Beijing, 14 Dec (XINHUA)--The 10th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, which was held in Beijing recently, adopted a resolution calling on the party's organizations at various levels and all its members to consider the study, publicity and implementation of the constitution as a most important task and asking all members to thoroughly study every article of the constitution and be models in implementing the constitution. Zhou Gucheng, Shen Qizhen, Liu Shuxun, Yan Xinmin, Xu Binru and Ye Jiequan, vice chairmen of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, attended the meeting. Ji Fang, chairman of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, said in a written statement: The new constitution has put into effect the grand program set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress. It is a fundamental law to insure the creation of a new situation in promoting socialist modernization and to run the country and insure stability on a long-term basis. It is in accord with the actual situation in our country and reflects China's special characteristics. The various organizations of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party at all levels and all its members should thoroughly study each article of the constitution and be models in implementing the constitution. [Excerpt] [OW211121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 14 Dec 82]

JIU SAN SOCIETY MEETING--Beijing, 13 Dec (XINHUA)--The Jiu San Society held the 17th (enlarged) session of its Central Standing Committee in Beijing on 12 December. After discussion, the meeting adopted a "resolution on calling on all members of the Jiu San Society to seriously study, publicize and implement the new constitution" and a "resolution on calling on all members of the Jiu San Society to strive to implement the sixth 5-year plan." The meeting also commended 49 members of the Jiu San Society who won science and technology awards at the National Science Awarding Conference held by the State Council in October of this year. Xu Deheng, chairman of the Jiu San Society, said at the meeting: The promulgation of the new constitution is an important event in the political life of the one billion Chinese people. The new constitution adequately embodies the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It is a good constitution in the greatest interests of the Chinese people. Vice Chairmen of the Jiu San Society Pan Shu, Yan Jici, Jin Shanbao and Sun Chengpei attended the meeting. Vice Chairman Ke Zhao presided over the meeting. [Excerpts] [OW220530 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0807 GMT 13 Dec 82]

FORUM VIEWS MAO PHILOSOPHIC THINKING--The Jiangxi Provincial Institute of Philosophy and Social Sciences and the Provincial Philosophy Society recently held a forum on Mao Zedong's philosophic thinking in Nanchang. Nearly 50 theorists from all prefectures and municipalities and from units concerned under the provincial authorities, professional researchers and teachers of institutes of higher learning attended the forum. The comrades who attended the forum pointed out: The sole purpose of studying Mao Zedong's philosophic thinking is to insure its application. In the new historical period, we must further closely integrate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with the concrete practice of socialist modernization. We must continuously study the new issues that arise, sum up new experience, sum up anew our philosophy and enrich and develop Mao Zedong's philosophic thinking. The forum also discussed the main orientation of the study of Mao Zedong's philosophic thinking next year. It decided to continue the study of Mao Zedong's philosophic thinking next year and to organize the writing of theses and monographs stressing the period of the second revolutionary civil war. The forum also decided to hold at an appropriate time next year a forum on Mao Zedong's philosophic thinking centering on the period of the second revolutionary civil war. [Excerpts] [OW211041 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Dec 82]

'TASS' ON WARSAW PACT CONFERENCE--Moscow, 22 Dec (XINHUA)--The Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states is to hold its regular conference in Prague in the first half of January 1983, according to a TASS report. It is reported that the meeting would be held on 4-5 January, and the new general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Yuriy Andropov would arrive in Czechoslovakia on 3 January to attend the meeting. Observers here believed that the summit meeting would discuss problems connected with the current intensifying Soviet-U.S. arms race. The last summit meeting of the Warsaw bloc was held on 5 December 1980 in Moscow. [Text] [OW230528 Beijing XINHUA in English 0240 GMT 23 Dec 82]

CSO: 4005/282

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MEETING OF PUBLIC SECURITY WORKERS HELD IN SHANXI

SK150555 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The provincial conference of representatives of advanced collectives and individuals on the public security front, the one which the people throughout the province have longed for, was ceremoniously opened at the Workers' Cultural Palace in Taiyuan Municipality today.

This is the largest and grandest meeting ever held on the province's public security front since the PRC's founding. Happily gathered under the same roof in Taiyuan were 215 representatives of advanced collectives and 455 advanced individuals from the provincial public security front and some veteran comrades who have been enjoying high prestige in the public security circles.

At 0830, the playing of the solemn national anthem resounded throughout the meeting site, which was decorated with huge streamers bearing such slogans as "resolutely implement the guidelines of the 12th National Party Congress and strive to create a new situation in public security work." While announcing the tasks of the conference, Luo Guibo, second secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and governor, who chaired the conference, said: The purpose of the Provincial CPC Committee and government in convening this representatives' conference is to sum up experience in work, to commend the advanced and to rapidly create a new situation in public security work by taking the spirit of the 12th National Party Congress as a guide, so as to better serve socialist modernization construction. Following that, Zhang Jianmin, Standing Committee member of the Provincial CPC Committee and deputy governor, relayed the guidelines of the speech delivered recently by Chen Pixian, secretary of the Secretariat of the CPCCC, on further strengthening public security work during this winter-spring period.

Zhu Weihua, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a report at the conference entitled: "Create a New Situation in the Province's Public Security Work So As to Safeguard and Promote Socialist Modernization Construction." In the speech, Comrade Zhu Weihua summed up the great achievements in our province's public security work over the past 2 years from such angles as redressing unjust, false and frame-up cases, consolidating social order and security, dealing blows at economic criminals and strengthening spadework and the building of public security ranks. The

report states: During the January-September period, the total number of criminal cases of the province dropped by 19 percent as compared with the corresponding period last year and the rate of cracking criminal cases rose by 7.2 percent. Awed by the law and the people, some 900 criminals throughout the province surrendered themselves to the police. At present, the province as a whole has exposed some 2,700 economic criminal cases of which some 760 had been investigated and dealt with. Of the 117 criminal cases which involved over 10,000 yuan, 73 had been investigated and completed. Some 330 criminal criminals had been punished according to the law. Over the past year, some 128,000 civil disputes have been arbitrated throughout the province.

Also attending the conference were leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the Provincial People's Government and the Provincial CPPCC Committee including Wu Guangtang, Han Hongbin, Huo Fan, Jiao Guonai, Shi Jiyan, Chen Sigong, Zhang Tianyi, Jia Yunbiao, Yue Weifan, Jia Chongzhi, Wei Fengqi, Zhao Jun, Pan Ruizheng, and Taojian. Leading comrades of the provincial military district, the PLA units stated in Shanxi, and relevant departments and committees of provincial level organs also attended the conference.

CSO: 4005/277

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

JIANGSU AIR DEFENSE COMMENDATION MEETING ENDS

OW221315 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu provincial meeting for commending advanced units and workers in People's Air Defense, which lasted for 5 days, closed at the Nanjing People's Air Defense Hall on 11 December.

Attending the closing ceremony were Wang Zibo, deputy commander of the Nanjing PLA units; Liu Lin, Zhou Ze, Li Zhizhong, Lin Yousheng, Peng Bo, Dong Changyun and Li Guohou, responsible comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial People's Government and the provincial military district; (Xu Zhi), responsible comrade of the Nanjing Municipal CPC Committee and People's Government; and responsible persons of the departments concerned.

Zhou Ze, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and vice governor and chairman of the Provincial People's Air Defense Committee, presided over the meeting.

Liu Lin, second secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, addressed the meeting. He emphatically said: [Begin Liu recording] Comrades of the People's Air Defense departments should act according to Comrade Hu Yaobang's instruction, apply the Marxist law of "one dividing into two," scale new heights, conscientiously summarize experiences, strengthen ideological and political work, fully arouse the enthusiasm of engineers, technicians and management personnel, strengthen leadership, advance along the path charted by the 12th Party Congress, raise their spirits, work hard and forge ahead courageously to create a new situation in the work of People's Air Defense. [Applause] [End recording]

Lin Yousheng, commander of the provincial military district, delivered a closing speech. He said: [Begin Lin recording] This meeting has commended advanced persons on the People's Air Defense front in Jiangsu Province, has exchanged experiences in the province's work in People's Air Defense since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and has mobilized the people to implement the 12th Party Congress' guidelines and create a new situation in the work of People's Air Defense. The meeting has been successful and has attained the expected results. I hope that advanced units and workers commended at this meeting will guard against arrogance and rashness, and to their achievements and make constant progress in their future work. [Applause] [End recording]

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PERSONAL STORY BEHIND 'EXPLORER' MISSILE LAUNCH TOLD

Beijing JIEFANGJUN WENYI in Chinese No 11 Nov 82 pp 22-27

[Article by Pu Guangji [5543 1639 3444] of the State Defense Scientific Work Committee: "Within the Missile Launch Window"]

[Excerpts] Once the meeting which had decided to begin preparations for the 8:30 pm launch the next day of the Explorer" missile had adjourned, Launch Site Director Ding Yigang [0002 0001 0474] took off in a huff. His wife--chief of the meteorological station at the launch area, Wen Xia [2429 7209]--quickly trotted off to catch him, but before she could speak, he turned toward her and sent a hail of words toward her like a burst from a machine gun: "What a great hero! You strove to turn the tide and turned things completely around; you can calculate and control the forces of nature. You...you are truly a goddess! My wife."

"You...?!"

Wen Xia's face reddened and her eyes filled with tears just as if she had been hit with a blast of wind from the northwest. She stared at her husband unable to speak.

"Heh! Blind! Dangerous! Grandstanding!" Ding Yigang spoke louder and louder. Having finished, he thrust his document case under his arm and stormed off.

As sudden as his attack came, Wen Xia turned in a daze and stood for awhile until she recovered her composure. Then she screamed after her husband: "Halt!"

The scream was a sudden explosion of grivance and anger long suppressed which was triggered by the attack of moments before, and even the gruff and pompous Ding Yigang was shaken. He saw Wen Xia's face go from red to white and the fire in her tear filled eyes and he knew that this time he had gone too far and been too impetuous. As his boldness momentarily weakened, he took several steps back toward his wife. But the thought of the launch preparation meeting could not be suppressed and the machine gun once again went into action: "One word from you and the meeting makes its decision. They have already begun the preparation of the "Explorer." Is this a game? Once preparation procedures for a missile have begun, it must be launched within 48 hours, or else it will have to be returned for overhaul, not to mention that the propellant is

drawn down; working people lose money and the damage cannot even be estimated. Besides which, this time it is 'Explorer.' 'Explorer!' Don't you understand?" As soon as he mentioned "Explorer," Ding Yigang became agitated. His two hands went into his pants pockets and he turned around several times where he stood. Afterwards, as his brow knitted, he released another clip: "You know perfectly well that it will be cloudy for five days beginning at two o'clock this evening. There is no way we can launch 'Explorer.' How could you agree to begin launch preparations tonight? How could you make such a prediction?" Ding Yigang used his qualifications as a missile expert to lecture to Wen Xia.

Wen Xia gave her head a toss, saying: "I have reasons, support data!"

"Yeah, yeah, yeah!" Ding Yigang hastily waved his hands. "More empty words. Heh! Where are things so nice? Severe weather over a wide area, but in the middle there are several hours of clear skies; without being at all off center, it settles like a launch window over the 'Explorer.' This is really threading a needle with a sesame seed, as big a coincidence as there could be." He swallowed hard and continued. "Is it that easy? Isn't this just a daydream?? Everyone knows that in nature there are unexpected storms and in life there are unpredictable vicissitudes. Zhu Gelang was a master at planning and was superb at employing the east wind, but he also suffered the defeat of Hu Lugu burning Sima Yi and his son."

Ordinarily, Wen Xia is not fond of speaking and is by nature reserved and submissive. So she was again dumbstruck by this machine gun blast of Ding Yigang.

"What can be done?" Ding Yigang, seeing that Wen Xia did not respond, pressed his advantage. "The rice has already been cooked. You have not only placed yourself on the knife's edge above the fire, but you have cut off any path of retreat. Surely you realize that the launch of 'Explorer' is tied to the implementation of the strategic policy of the Party Central Committee and to the struggle of the world's people against hegemonism. Once this important mission fails because of your mistaken weather report, can you assume the responsibility for the political impact and economic loss?"

Wen Xia lifted her head and looked at her husband, her brow tightly knit and her eyes like sparkling pools of deep water seemingly full of things she wished to say. She lightly shook her head. Did his signify her grievance? complaint? sorrow? or regret? For a moment, even she herself was not sure. Suddenly, she let out an intense sob, turned around and ran toward the meteorological building.

"You ..." Ding Yigang thought to stop her, but it was too late. He could only tuck his document case under his arm and angrily head for home alone.

Since bringing the "Explorer" on site, Ding Yigang had stayed with it, carrying out tests with the engineers and technicians and helping to clear up problems. If he did not personally inspect every system and every section of the rocket, then he was ill at ease. One day he discovered that the engine was leaking gas and that propellant was gurgling out during the preparation procedure. He feared that it was about to explode. He woke with a scream to find that it

was only a dream. But only by dragging an engineer out in the middle of the night to inspect the missile was he able to relax. That afternoon, after "Explorer" had smoothly passed its final comprehensive prelaunch check, he finally gave a long sigh of relief. He took the elevator from the launch tower to the ground control room, took a cigarette from the commissar's cigarette box, lit up and took several long drags.

He had never imagined that his long, beautiful dream would be obliterated by Wen Xia at the launch preparation meeting, just as if she had dropped an atomic bomb on it. Launch time for "Explorer" was set for the following day at 8:30 pm. But there would be five days of bad weather starting that evening. The "Explorer" launch was at an impasse. Cancelling the "Explorer" launch preparation procedure would have been a safe and reliable measure to take. But Wen Xia finally forecast that: tomorrow afternoon from 6:00 to midnight there would be an area of clear skies above the launch site, and "Explorer" could take advantage of it and be launched.

Wen Xia had always submitted to her husband. In addition to her love for her husband, this was also due to his being the missile launch director. In her eyes, he was a personification of the missile. After she graduated from the Meteorological College, she gave up the Xizi lakeshore of her ancestral home and the opportunity to work in a bountiful area of Jiangnan and came instead to the desolate and uninhabited Gobi Desert. Since that time, her heart had been wrapped up in the missile. She went to the sand tossed Gobi wind gap to record the tracks of the wind. She researched data day and night, discovering the meteorological characteristics of the Gobi Desert, investing blood and sweat in an effort to record all aspects of weather conditions. Furthermore, she relied on her consideration and love to encourage and support her husband as director of the missile launch. Was this not done for the missile? She was willing to contribute everything without holding back--all for the sake of the missile. But, she was totally disappointed by the way that Ding Yigang had opposed her forecast this day. She felt that her husband had changed, becoming overcautious in the face of their work. This day, there was clear evidence in support of the forecast of clear skies, but Yigang had called it dangerous grandstanding. This really was ... The more Wen Xia thought about it, the more agrieved she felt.

At this time, Xiao Ma [1420 7456], a female forecaster, walked in and placed several weather maps which had just been filled in before Wen Xia.

Wen Xia shuddered when she looked: What? The area of clear skies was shrinking? Could it be that what he had said was right?

Three days earlier that had been a strong cold mass along the coast over the Arctic Ocean, rapidly moving eastward under the influence of high pressure in the west. After a low pressure cell had formed over Lake Baikal, it quickly moved into Xinjiang. If the cold air mass had maintained its original pattern, there would have been clouds and rain over the launch site for the next five days. In that case, "Explorer" launch plans could have been pronounced dead. But Wen Xia had discovered that this mass of cold air was suddenly undergoing an unusual change over Xinjiang: a rift had developed in the typical solid sheet of rain clouds forming a front and a rear section. The section in

front had gradually accelerated and the rift in the middle had grown larger and larger, creating a 5 to 6 hour gap of clear skies. According to her calculations, this area of clear skies would be over the launch site just at the time "Explorer" was set to go. This was the only chance that "Explorer" could be launched on time. But should she forecast clear skies or not? Wen Xia knew that under conditions of generally unbroken cloudy skies, picking out a few short hours of clear skies was certainly not easy. If one had wanted to be safe, the best policy would naturally have been not to predict clear skies. But Wen Xia also knew that far off in the ocean a large group of scientific workers had early on begun to await the launch of "Explorer," and a postponement of one day would mean great loss. Besides, if they missed this opportunity, they would have to wait five days or even longer, and scientific experiments cannot be put off indefinitely. In order to modernize the defense of the motherland, the party and the people had placed their trust in them, had entrusted them with the safety and success of the missile. How could they face the party if they held back now? Would they be upholding their responsibility to the party's cause? She absolutely could not let the party down! The party cause requires that everyone face dangerous winds, no matter how strong they be. Wen Xia also thought about whether or not she was letting her emotions interfere with her scientific thinking. Was it dangerous? No! She believed that her decision was scientific. These years, she had immersed herself in studying the activity patterns along the western and northern routes of the cold air masses which have the greatest impact on the launch site. She had amassed a large amount of data, summarized forecasting experiences and established forecasting targets. The loyalty to the party's cause of the courageous scientific and meteorological workers, and the wisdom of the entire body of comrades at the meteorological station made firm the determined forecast of clear skies. It was this that allowed Wen Xia to announce her forecast resolutely at the launch preparation meeting.

"Explorer" emitted a rose colored light against the sunset clouds. It resembled the mythical flood dragon long trapped beneath Mt. Tai suddenly springing heavenward again, proud and elated and full of life. It was like a sharp sword thrusting into the firmament.

A brilliant streak ran across the monitoring screen in the ground control room. The commissar excitedly exclaimed: "Old Ding, the sun has truly come out in the west."

Ding Yigang thought to speak, but said nothing as he bent over the handles of the large periscope.

The commissar also said: "The 'Explorer' launch window was chiseled out by Wen Xia and the others using their sweat and blood, their absolute sincerity and fearless insight and their scientific spirit! Looking through the launch window we cannot only see the vast universe, the sun, moon and stars, but also beautiful spring and the road of life!"

Launchtime for "Explorer" arrived. Ding Yigang, with warm tears in his eyes, motioned with his hand: "Fire!"

The tail of "Explorer" emitted blazing white light, and the missile lifted off with an earthshaking noise and flew off toward the gorgeous rosey clouds.

9705

CSO: 4005/162

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

LI XIANGMIN CONVEYS CONSTITUTION TO PLA--This morning Li Xiangmin, NPC deputy and deputy political commissar of the Wuhan PLA Units Air Force, conveyed the spirit of the 5th session of the 5th NPC to cadres, fighters, staff members and workers of organs and PLA units directly under the Wuhan PLA units and their dependents, totaling more than 1,300 people. He explained the new constitution and the sixth 5-year plan. Deputy Political Commissar Li Xiangmin attended the fifth session of the fifth NPC and participated in the discussion and revision of the constitution. From his own experiences and what he saw and heard, he wrote a lecture program. After he returned from Beijing, he immediately recounted his experiences to cadres at and above the division and regiment levels who were attending an enlarged meeting of the party committee of the Air Force of the military region. Then he gave special lectures to cadres, fighters, staff members and workers of organs and PLA units directly under the Wuhan PLA units and their dependents. He emphasized explaining the relevant chapters of the constitution and its main content. He stressed that we must follow the laws prescribed, punish those who violate them, be strict in law enforcement, and do things according to the law. He called on everyone to be a model in publicizing, studying and implementing the new constitution. [Text] [HK220218 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 82]

CSO: 4005/277

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

'HSIN WAN PAO' ON CYL CONGRESS

HK211340 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 21 Dec 82 p 2

["New Talk" column: "Placing Hopes on a Generation of People Who Will Stride Into the Next Century"]

[Text] The 11th CYL National Congress opened yesterday. The news about this congress, disseminated by Beijing, can further increase people's confidence in China's future.

The CPC National Congress and the NPC plenary session, which were convoked in succession not long ago, have laid down major programs of lasting importance for the party and the nation. At present, China has a stable and harmonious political situation and China's economy is thriving. All impartial comments at home and abroad unanimously agree that the situation in China is, indeed, getting better and better. But what will happen 10 or 20 years from now? Will there be any twists and turns again? Many people still cherish doubts and misgivings on this point. The key to this problem lies in China's younger generation. If they are still militants who "have horns on their heads and spines on their bodies," as those young [words indistinct].

Chinese leaders of the older generation have taken the training of reliable successors as their important task for a long time. The 12th CPC Congress explicitly required that thousands of young and middle-aged cadres be promoted to more important positions. At the closing meeting of the fifth session of the Fifth NPC, Ye Jianying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, once again mentioned that outstanding young and middle-aged cadres should be promoted to leading posts and that they should have the opportunity to devote their efforts to the creation of a new situation so that the older generation may put their minds at ease.

The CYL, with a total of 48 million members, is an organization that gathers outstanding Chinese youths in all fields. It is the main source which provides China's future leaders. From their appearance and performance today, we can see the future of China.

In his report to the congress, Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, said that Chinese youths have accomplished the task of

setting ideology to rights over the past 4 years and that they have established firm beliefs. They have placed emphasis on study and the building of modernization, which is the main subject of the new era, and have corrected the erroneous principle of taking class struggle as the key point.

[words indistinct] of youths has grown up and has assumed leading posts. They are more knowledgeable and have firmer beliefs in the building of a prosperous China. They will not indulge in political struggle.

Wang Zhaoguo himself is a former factory director who is known as a capable and experienced man instead of a bellicose man. His report said that this generation of youths is a generation of people who will stride into the next century.

The generation of people who will stride into the next century will usher in a new period and change China's poor and backward condition and create a new well-off society with their own hands. Under the leadership of the CPC, the CYL has led more than 200 million youths to struggle hard and make great contributions. A bright future is guaranteed.

The Chinese Youths in Hong Kong are also a generation of people who will stride into the next century. They will personally participate in the establishment and construction of the Hong Kong special administrative district. Will Hong Kong youths have the same determination and courage to learn well the necessary ability and to realize the administration of Hong Kong by local people?

CSO: 4005/281

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG-GUANGDONG AGREEMENT ON IMMIGRANTS

HK221253 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 22 Dec 82 p 1

[Report: "Hong Kong and the Hinterland Reach an Agreement: As of Tomorrow All Travellers Who Arrive in Hong Kong Using Two-Way Permits Must Return to the North on the Expiration of Their Stay; If Necessary, Certain Measures Will Be Taken to Ensure Their Departure From Hong Kong"]

[Text] According to the news gathered by this newspaper, the Hong Kong Government has reached an agreement with the Hinterland, specifying that all people who arrive in Hong Kong on or after 23 December 1982 using two-way permits issued by the Chinese Government must return to the Hinterland on or before the expiration of their stay.

Both parties also agree that, if necessary, certain measures will be taken to ensure that all visitors from the Hinterland effectively leave Hong Kong on or before the expiration of the time limit of their stay.

A delegation of the Hong Kong Government went to Guangzhou on the 17th of this month to conduct a detailed discussion with officials from Guangdong Province on the question of people in the Hinterland visiting Hong Kong and reached an agreement.

The delegation of Hong Kong officials was led by political advisor Robin McLaren. Its members included the Director of Immigration Ron Bridge and the deputy secretary for security, Patrick Williamson. Those on the Guangdong side attending the discussion were relevant responsible persons headed by Yang Kezhong, director of the Guangdong Provincial Office of Foreign Affairs.

After the discussion, neither party made any announcement on the relevant specific matters. Both parties indicated that the discussion had been held in a friendly atmosphere and both parties expressed satisfaction over the progress of cooperation in this field.

Before a detailed discussion was held between the Hong Kong [officials] and the Guangdong provincial authorities, the subject of people from the Hinterland visiting Hong Kong had been considered for a certain period of time by the

Hong Kong Government and the Hinterland through the diplomatic channels and the Hong Kong office of the XINHUA News Agency.

In the past, visitors to Hong Kong were issued travel permits by the Chinese Government, either one way or return. Most of them were one way but recently most permits have been return. That is to say, the inhabitants in the Hinterland who arrive in Hong Kong tomorrow or after tomorrow using a travel permit will not be able to stay beyond the permitted time limit or apply for a green-chopped identity card in Hong Kong.

CSO: 4005/281

JAPANESE PAPER INTERVIEWS PREMIER SUN

OW151255 Taipei CNA in English 1026 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Dec (CNA)--The Republic of China will adhere to liberalism, give top priority to stabilization of people's livelihood, and promote here technology-intensive industry, the KAHOKU SHIMPO, a leading Japanese newspaper in Sendai, reported Tuesday quoting Premier Sun Yun-hsuan of ROC.

President Ichiriki Kazuo of this Japanese newspaper headed a Japanese press group to visit the ROC on 6-9 December. During the visit, they met with Premier Sun at the Legislative Yuan and also visited Kinmen [Quemoy] Island.

This Japanese newspaper in its Tueaday edition, under the headline, "Wish to Restore Diplomatic Relations With Japan," carried a six-column story together with a picture to report the 1-hour talks between Premier Sun and the Japanese group.

Premier Sun told the Japanese group that ROC and Japan should promote inter-flow in the fields such as economy and bilateral personnel visits in order to further strengthen the relations between the two countries, the paper pointed out.

The Republic of China will be a member of the free world forever and will spare no effort to hold fast to the system of liberty and democracy, the paper quoted Premier Sun.

In the economic field, the ROC in facing the world depression will give priority to stabilization of people's livelihood and at the same time develop her technology-intensive structure at a steady pace, Premier Sun said.

It is the technology-intensive industry to which the ROC will attach importance, and this is a bit different from that in South Korea which attaches importance to heavy industry, the paper quoted Premier Sun.

The Republic of China will strengthen her defense capability without hesitation, and the defense of the Kinmen Island is an expression of ROC's determination in this regard, the paper pointed out.

Premier Sun also urged the Japanese group to report the true situation of ROC to Japanese people, saying such reports will contribute to the bilateral understanding between ROC and Japan, the paper pointed out.

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Taipei, 21 Dec (CNA)--Tancredo Duluc, new Dominican Republic ambassador to the Republic of China, Tuesday presented his credentials to President Chiang Ching-kuo at the presidential office. President Chiang extended his warm welcome to Ambassador Duluc for his assignment to this country. Duluc highly lauded the achievements of the Chinese Government and also assured President Chiang that he will do his best to further promote the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Also witnessing the ceremony were Ma Chi-chuang, presidential secretary general, Gen Ma An-lan, personal chief of staff to the president, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung, and Protocol Chief Hugh H. O'Yang. [Text] [OW220421 Taipei CNA in English 0237 GMT 22 Dec 82]

DIPLOMATS TO COSTA RICA, LOS ANGELES--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has disclosed a reshuffling of personnel with the appointment of the current Los Angeles representative of the Coordination Office for North American Affairs Chin Shu-chi as the new Republic of China ambassador to Costa Rica. Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman Liu Ta-jen will replace Chin as the new Los Angeles director. Prior to his appointment as chief of the Ministry Intelligence Section, Liu served for 8 years as the Chinese ambassador to the Kingdom of Lesotho. Incumbent ambassador to Costa Rica for the past 10 years Wu Wen-hui will return to a Foreign Ministry position in Taipei. [Text] [OW221201 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 20 Dec 82]

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END